

Opponents Charge Widespread Voting Fraud

Clergy Appears Headed for Control of Iran Parliament

From Agency Dispatches
TEHRAN, March 16 — Charges of widespread fraud today clouded Iranian elections as conservative Moslem clerics led in voting for the parliament that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has entrusted with the fate of the estimated 50 American hostages in Tehran.

With half the returns from Friday's polling counted, the fundamentalist Islamic Republican Party appeared headed for control of the 270-seat parliament, or Majlis.

Officials of the Islamic party claimed that their candidates or po-

Soviet Threat Cited

U.S. to Press Allies for Stronger Defense

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, March 16 (WP) — The United States is planning to press its allies in Western Europe and Japan in coming weeks to step up their defense preparedness, following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

These plans are described by some administration officials as part of a broader effort taking shape to get tougher with the allies in areas where U.S. citizens are already making sacrifices, such as defense spending, restrictions on trade with the Russians and the U.S.-led Olympic boycott.

The opening shot in this campaign, officials say, was the speech last Wednesday by White House National Security Affairs Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski warning the allies that rhetoric and passivity in the wake of the Soviet attack was not enough.

U.S. defense planners are now developing specific recommendations about what the long-term response of the North Atlantic military alliance should be to the changed global situation set off by the Kremlin's attack, officials say.

NATO Meetings

These views will be aired at a round of preliminary NATO meetings next month before the semi-annual ministers' meeting in May, the first since the Afghan crisis began. They also will foreshadow a likely U.S. effort to press Japan along similar lines during a visit to the United States this spring by Japanese Premier Masayoshi Ohira.

Officials suggest that the U.S. proposals will be a mixture of specific undertakings that allow for political and economic differences within the alliance.

The United States is likely, however, to press the allies both to add

to their stockpiles of modern ammunition, which many defense officials view as dangerously low, and to take a new look at their military manpower reserves.

Among other things, the Soviet intervention late in December has focused attention on the possibility that American forces may have to fight in places other than Central Europe or Asia and that Europeans, especially, may have to do more in behalf of their own defense.

Spending Boost Sought

The idea, officials say, is to get the Europeans to take the Soviet threat more seriously and at least meet the alliance pledges of the past two years to increase real defense spending by 3 percent and speed up combat readiness.

The "weighted average" for defense spending increases is now about 2.5 percent within the alliance. Countries below the 3 percent guideline include Denmark, Canada and Italy, with the Netherlands and Belgium borderline cases.

There is special concern about Denmark, which has had virtually no increase in defense while maintaining one of the highest living standards in Europe. Neighboring Norway has expressed fears that the Danes will expose southern regions of Norway's flank to the Russians.

There is annoyance in Washington over Belgium's continued unwillingness to share in the alliance's expensive effort to field a fleet of U.S.-built early-warning planes to keep watch over European frontiers, and there is fairly widespread agreement that Japan is carrying too small a burden under today's conditions.

While there is no plan to reduce the more than five U.S. divisions based in Europe, and several other divisions based in the United States remain committed to European de-

Ministry, which ran the elections, has set no deadline for releasing the final returns.

The ministry announced the count showed no clear winner in 70 districts. Islamic party officials said their backers led the vote in more than half of those cases. Other winners included several independent clerics and representatives of the Kurdish minority.

The first round of voting would be declared invalid if allegations of major cheating were proved, Mr. Bani-Sadr said today.

"There have been many com-

plaints of cheating which must be investigated," the official Pars news agency quoted him as saying. "If we see that the cheating is widespread and serious, of course the elections will be cancelled."

Masoud Rajavi, leader of the radical Moslem Mujahadeen guerrilla organization, charged that there had been large-scale voting fraud. Mr. Rajavi, who is running for a seat in Tehran, met with Mr. Bani-Sadr to request that the results for 30 seats from the capital be declared void.

Mr. Rajavi alleged that the main offender was the Islamic Republican Party. Pars reported he said that biased officials had credited votes cast for him to rival candidates, and had allowed people without proper identification to vote.

Authorities also reported complaints of illicit propaganda at polling stations and misbanding of ballots of illiterates by people responsible for filling them in. More than half the adult population is illiterate.

One of the first tasks of the new parliament, when it starts formal business about mid-May, will be to set the terms for the release of the U.S. hostages held at the U.S. Embassy since Nov. 4.

The Moslem militants occupying the embassy said today that they will obey the parliament's orders about the hostages.

Shah's Operation Postponed

PANAMA CITY, March 16 (UPI) — Doctors decided today to postpone surgery on the deposed Shah because he is not fit to undergo the operation for the removal of his enlarged spleen, a hospital spokesman said.

Shah's Operation Postponed

LONDON, March 16 (NYT) — Foreign reaction to the anti-inflation measures announced in Washington was enthusiastic among bankers and government officials, who applauded President Carter for taking tough actions that seemed unlikely to aid him politically.

Although there were few surprises in the announcement Friday, most persons considered the proposed measures somewhat stronger than expected.

"The package is a highly significant political action in an election year and a clear recognition that inflation has become a greater short-term danger than unemployment," said William Clarke, an economist and director of Grindlays Bank in London. "A major economic watershed at last may have been reached."

Although the latest program is widely regarded abroad to have come two or three years later than it should have, most persons interviewed yesterday by New York Times correspondents seemed to think it would work, although not quickly, provided Congress did its part.

The \$4.62-a-barrel levy on imported oil was seen by many as perhaps the most important element and a particularly shrewd economic step. Europeans noted that even with another 10-cent increase in gasoline prices, Americans still will pay far less than citizens of most

other countries, less than half as much, for example, as the French.

West German comment included a statement by Armin Grunewald, a government spokesman, who said, "These are decisive steps in the right direction." Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff likewise welcomed the measures, describing them as well suited and corresponding to Bonn's view of joint Western economic and energy-saving strategy.

The West German support came despite the fact that to the extent the program causes the dollar to rise further — and some bankers thought this quite likely — it could undermine Bonn's own battle to curb inflation, now a relatively high 5.6 percent.

The Financial Times said yesterday in an editorial that the political courage of the president was the most striking feature of the plan. It said questions would be raised about whether it would turn the inflationary tide, "but there can no longer be doubts about the president's willingness to stake all, in an election year, in the fight against inflation."

No commentator saw inflation being reduced quickly, almost certainly not before the November election. The best administration could hope for would be political capital arising from being willing at last to confront the situation.

"If Britain's 1976 experience is anything to go by, quick results in then reducing inflation or in reducing interest rates should not be expected," said Mr. Clarke, the British banker. "Interest rates may be nearing their peak but may remain relatively high while fiscal action gradually backs up monetary policy."

British inflation reached 27 percent in 1975 and contributed to a collapse in the pound the following year and the need for an international rescue operation. Tight, though nonstatutory, wage and price controls, combined with spending cuts and monetary curbs, cut the level to about 8 percent before inflation took off again last year.

Japan also hailed the U.S. measures, although its currency could be adversely affected. Government officials in Tokyo noted that the U.S. budget cuts would need congressional approval and that there was little room on spending in the current fiscal year ending Sept. 30.

They also expressed some doubt that the Federal Reserve could effectively enforce its restrictions against individual banks. It is expected that Japan's discount rate will be raised again this week to minimize further declines in the yen as a result of the U.S. program.

At last, foreign observers are saying, the United States seems to have stopped putting forward cosmetic plans to deal with its inflation problem and to have recognized that its credibility had been badly eroded.

"On this occasion," said one banker, "they avoided the pre-publicity for the severity of their measures and for the first time allowed them to speak for themselves."



The deposed Shah is taken by car to a Panama City hospital for treatment of enlarged spleen. Next to him is his wife, Farah.

Courageous Move Seen

Europe and Japan Praise Carter's Economic Action

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

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WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

Doctors Say Tito Still in Serious Condition

LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia, March 16 (AP) — President Tito's pneumonia has been checked and the weakness of his heart is less marked, but 87-year-old leader's overall condition has not improved, the eight-member medical panel of doctors treating him said today.

Government spokesman Tone Vahen said that even though the doctor appeared to be making some headway in Marshal Tito's therapy, his overall condition remained "very grave." He emphasized that the effects mentioned in earlier medical bulletins — specifically kidney failure — still present.

Mr. Vahen said that although the doctors had not mentioned it, a temperature reported last week might also still be present, but he was certain. Marshal Tito was hospitalized Jan. 12 for a circulation problem that led to the amputation of his left leg.

Showdown Seen Building in Pretoria Party

JOHANNESBURG, March 16 (AP) — Reformist Prime Minister P. W. Botha, under unprecedented pressure from conservatives, yesterday said his critics to get out of the ruling National Party. At issue is Mr. Botha's plan to dismantle the most objectionable aspects of apartheid as well as grant urban blacks limited political power.

Mr. Botha's aggressive remarks, coming after a week of party turmoil, could signal the beginning of the liberal-conservative showdown that has been expected for the past six months.

Former Prime Minister John Vorster sharply criticized Mr. Botha's plan, saying that the real threat to South Africa was from the forces who wanted to abandon apartheid. Mr. Vorster's remarks fueled speculation of a conspiracy of rightist nationalists to challenge Mr. Botha's leadership.

Polish Jetliner Reportedly Lost Engine Part

WARSAW, March 16 (AP) — The Polish jetliner that crashed last week, killing all 87 persons on board, lost part of one engine minutes before slamming through an earth wall into a 40-foot deep moat, airport said today.

The unidentified engine piece from the four-engine Ilyushin-62 found outside Wroclaw, a town about eight miles from the Warsaw airport and about three miles from the crash site. Witnesses said earlier they heard an explosion seconds before the crash.

U.S. Embassy spokesman Richard Virden said today that the number of American dead had risen to 29 — including members of an amateur football team. By mid-afternoon, Polish frogmen still had been unable to recover about half of the bodies, which were in a section of sunken forest trapped under two feet of ice in the moat.

Israeli Mayor Criticizes Land Expropriation

TEL AVIV, March 16 (NYT) — Mayor Teddy Kollek of Jerusalem today said the government's widely publicized decision to expropriate land to extend the Jewish sector of the city would cost \$75 million.

The plan was unrealistic, he said, considering that the government had not been able to muster the funds to finish schools and kindergartens. He said the plan would be a major step toward the city's future development.

Meanwhile, Israel is proposing to speed up the three-way talks on Palestinian autonomy by holding full negotiating sessions several times a week, a senior Israeli official said today.

West German Environmentalists Win Seats

STUTTGART, West Germany, March 16 (UPI) — First returns in a state election today in the conservative southwest state of Baden-Wuerttemberg show that West Germany's new environmentalist party had scored a surprise success in its first election.

Initial computer projections put the environmentalists' share of votes at 5.2 percent. This would take the environmentalists over the 5 percent barrier at 5.2 percent minimum required to win any seats in the 120-member state parliament.

Campaigning on an anti-nuclear platform, the Greens had feared progress in cupation with international issues and the Afghan crisis would erode its support and they would not breach the vital 5 percent mark.

Bill to Limit Abortions Is Stymied in Britain

LONDON, March 16 (AP) — A parliamentary bill to tighten Britain's 13-year-old abortion law died on the floor of the House of Commons today. Filibustering opponents succeeded in exhausting the parliamentary time available for discussion.

The bill sought to cut the time limit for abortions from 28 to 20 weeks and outlaw financial links between pregnancy counselling services and private abortion clinics and tighten the "social" criteria.

Israel Is Said to Continue U.S. Arms Use in Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

camped in southern Lebanon and headquartered in the town of Nabatieh.

Fighting has settled into sporadic confrontations of limited artillery exchanges and village raids, with an occasional period of several days during which the shelling intensifies. It is during these periods of increased fighting that Maj. Haddad's Israeli soldiers bring in the heavy U.S. artillery such as 175mm howitzers and self-propelled cannons, Arab sources said.

During the intense shelling of last August, the Israeli 15mm howitzers were used with deadly regularity against southern Lebanese villages that Maj. Haddad and his Israeli allies said were harboring Palestinian commandos. As a result, a large portion of the south's civilian population fled north to Sidon and Beirut. Since then, most have returned, with occasional temporary flights north during heavy exchanges.

The shelling has drawn little attention in recent months because its intensity is far below that of last August. There are, however, regular exchanges between Palestinian artillery near Nabatieh and Maj. Haddad's Israeli-supplied howitzers and Sherman tanks in his enclave or Israeli's own artillery deployed across the border.

In addition, Israeli patrols use U.S.-made helicopter gunships to raid Lebanese villages said to cooperate with the Palestinian guerrillas and deploy their own U.S.-supplied tanks within the Haddad enclave, the sources said.

Israel made no public commitment to keep its U.S. weapons south of the Lebanese border after the complaints in August. But the United States applied public and private pressure to reduce Israeli shelling, lower the level of Israeli aid to Maj. Haddad and force compliance with the restrictions attached to U.S. arms.

Israel has argued that its use of the U.S. weapons in Lebanon was indeed for defensive purposes because they were employed to repel and forestall attacks by guerrilla infiltration squads or artillery batteries.

In the assessment of analysts, the treaty, like most international agreements, contains a provision that says neither side will take any step that could undermine the accord prior to ratification.

In a briefing on Capitol Hill, Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., the Democratic majority leader, said he continued to favor the agreement and added that intelligence information indicated that Moscow was complying with its provisions. But he said that Soviet actions in Afghanistan ruled out the possibility of renewing the Senate debate in the near future.

U.S. Might Drop SALT

(Continued from Page 1)

forces from U.S. reconnaissance satellites would, for example, fit into this category.

"The position is perfectly clear," the aide said. "The president favors the treaty and wants to see it ratified." He said that Mr. Carter, who was at his Maryland retreat at Camp David yesterday, had not been asked to clarify his remarks Friday night but that senior officials were confident there had been no change in his views toward the treaty.

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NATO Names Area Chief
 CASTEAU, Belgium, March 16 (AP) — Gen. Adm. William Crowe Jr., 55, of the United States was appointed chief of NATO armed forces in southern Europe Friday, the NATO military command said. He had been a deputy chief of U.S. naval operations.

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Czechoslovakia, Russia Conclude Trade Accord

PRAGUE, March 16 (AP) — The Soviet Union will provide Czechoslovakia this year with 18 million tons of crude oil, 6 billion cubic meters of natural gas and 8 million tons of iron ore, Soviet Deputy Premier Nikolai Baibakov said in an interview published yesterday by Czechoslovak dailies.

Mr. Baibakov, president of the Soviet Planning Commission, had signed here Thursday a 10-year program of production specialization and cooperation. He said the document had "not only great economic but also great political significance."

It is meant to provide a basis for the 1980-85 period. Czechoslovakia holds third place in Soviet trade, while Czechoslovak trade with Russia represents a full third of all the former's trade, Mr. Baibakov said, adding that this will triple in volume in 10 years.

Strauss Cites U.S. Disgust

MUNICH, March 16 (AP) — Franz Josef Strauss, the conservative Bavarian governor opposing Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in the West German elections scheduled for October, said today that Americans considered the Bonn government's reaction to the U.S. Olympic boycott call disgraceful.

Returning from a week in the United States, Mr. Strauss said that he had found it difficult to remove American reservations against Mr. Schmidt, who met with Mr. Carter the previous week.

Leaning Toward Boycott

BONN, March 16 (UPI) — In the first firm indication yet that West Germany will not go to Moscow unless the Russians withdraw from Afghanistan, the president of the national Olympic committee, Willi Damm, said yesterday he believed that the committee would vote to boycott the Olympics if the Bonn government recommended such a move.

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 Palma de Majorca: 21.41.67 - Stockholm: 32.27.13 - Copenhagen: 12.25.46 - Rotterdam: 11.18.10
 London: 486.19.31 - Birmingham: 643.43.34 - Edinburgh: 226.71.88
 Manchester: 228.3607 - Leeds: 355.36 and 58 other centers in Europe.

News Analysis

Carter Faces Rocky Road With Anti-Inflation Plan

By Steven R. Weisman

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP) — President Jimmy Carter's anti-inflation plan, unveiled today, is expected to face a rocky road in Congress and the courts. The plan, which calls for a 7.5-to-9.5 percent wage and salary freeze, is expected to be challenged in court by the American Federation of Labor and Congress by the House Budget Committee.

Chief among the obstacles is the expected reaction to the plan. The reaction in various key areas is expected to be mixed. In the labor union movement, the plan is expected to be welcomed. In the business community, the plan is expected to be opposed. In the courts, the plan is expected to be challenged.

The plan also will be opposed by the House Budget Committee. The committee is expected to oppose the plan because it is expected to be unconstitutional. The committee is expected to oppose the plan because it is expected to be unconstitutional.

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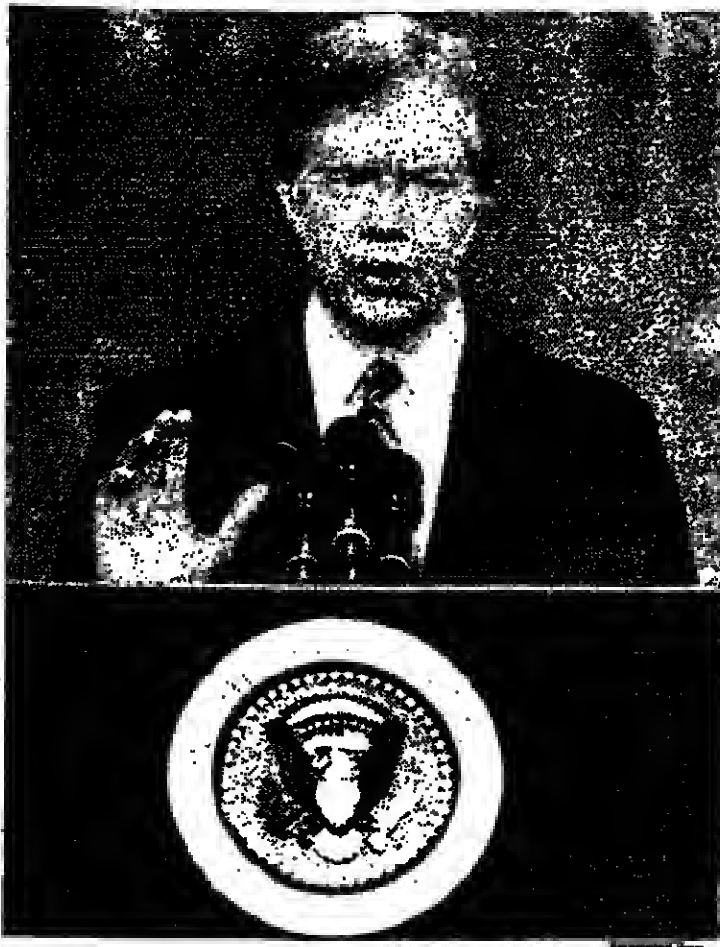
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President Carter, at White House news conference, announces plan for \$4.62-per-barrel oil import fee to curb inflation.

U.S. Oil Firms Criticize Proposed Fee on Imports

By Anthony J. Parisi

NEW YORK, March 16 (NYT) — The U.S. oil industry generally is showing little enthusiasm for President Carter's plan to reduce gasoline consumption by imposing a fee on oil imports.

The industry is concerned that the fee will increase the cost of oil imports, which will in turn increase the price of gasoline. The industry is also concerned that the fee will be unconstitutional.

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Puerto Rican Group Takes Responsibility

Extremists Ransack Bush, Carter Campaign Offices

By David A. Andelman

NEW YORK, March 16 (NYT) — Four persons who said they were members of a Puerto Rican extremist organization invaded the New York City campaign headquarters of George Bush early yesterday, bound 10 campaign workers and sprayed slogans on the walls. A nearby identical action took place at about the same time at the Carter-Mondale campaign headquarters in Chicago.

No injuries were reported in either raid, each of which lasted no more than a half hour.

Three men and one woman entered the campaign headquarters of Mr. Bush, searched the office and demanded voter-registration and telephone lists, according to John Steele, New York City coordinator of the Bush campaign. They gave no reason for their action.

Bush Supported Statehood

Pressed for some explanation of the raid, Mr. Steele noted only that Mr. Bush had won the Puerto Rican primary and had supported Puerto Rican statehood, a volatile issue on the commonwealth island of the United States.

Michael Roth, New York state chairman of the Bush campaign, said that Mr. Bush never campaigned personally in Puerto Rico, but that his 26-year-old son, Jeb, who speaks Spanish, had spent nearly two months there campaigning on behalf of his father.

The invaders sprayed the walls of the campaign office with black and red slogans reading, "Statehood means death" and the letters "FALN." The letters stand for Fuerzas Armadas de Liberacion Nacional (Armed Forces of National Liberation).

Last October, the FALN took responsibility for placing fake bombs in the headquarters of the New York Republican County Committee and the New York State Democratic Committee.

Mr. Bush was in Chicago Friday

campaigning for the Illinois primary, which will be held Tuesday.

The New York incident began when the four, their handguns apparently concealed under ski parkas, went into the East Side office building and, unchallenged by security guards in the lobby, took an elevator to the ninth floor.

Pillowcase Masks

There they went into a small hallway leading to the locked door of the Bush offices. They waited there, wearing pillowcases with eye slits cut in them. When the first campaign worker arrived, they ordered him to open the office door. The volunteer said he had no key and would have to wait for a senior staff official. His hands were bound with tape.

The hands of at least a half-dozen more volunteers were also bound before a staff official with a key to the office arrived 20 minutes later, and all were herded inside the campaign office.

Mr. Steele said the gunmen spoke Spanish to each other and English to their captives. He said that several hostages were told, "This is no joke."

Each new arrival was asked first for the key, then for copies of voter-registration and phone lists, which Mr. Steele said contain only the names, addresses and telephone numbers of 250,000 registered Republicans, and are available to the public. Mr. Steele said they were told the lists were not available in the office.

Red and Black Slogans

The four invaders then produced spray cans and began spraying their slogans on the walls with red and black paint. Minutes later, they fled. And minutes after that, another campaign worker arrived, called police and freed the workers.

In Chicago, two men and a woman entered the two-floor Carter-Mondale headquarters in the central Loop area shortly after 9 a.m. The men brandished a .22-caliber rifle and a .410-gauge shotgun while the woman carried a .38-caliber revolver.

They wore scarves partially concealing their faces, ordered three workers on the sixth floor of the building to lie on the floor, bound their hands with a clothesline and taped their mouths.

They then ransacked the office, throwing files about, ripping open telephones and spray-painting slogans on the walls. They repeated the process on the fifth floor with four other workers. They hung a large, white bedsheet bearing a Puerto Rican nationalist slogan in red lettering. Within 15 minutes, they left, announcing they intended to take over the building.

The Chicago headquarters of another Republican presidential candidate, Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, and U.S. Senate candidate David O'Neal are in the same building, but they were not attacked.

Carter Prevails in Caucuses in 3 States

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP) — Maintaining the momentum of his Southern primary triumphs, President Carter overwhelmed Sen. Edward Kennedy yesterday in Democratic caucuses in Mississippi and Wyoming and was leading in South Carolina.

With about two-thirds of the delegate selections reported in Mississippi, Mr. Carter had 76 percent of the vote and Sen. Kennedy, D-Mass., had 5 percent. Seventeen percent of the Democrats involved in the caucuses in the state's 2,168 precincts were listing themselves as undecided. Former Gov. Cliff Finch of Mississippi and Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California had about 1 percent each.

In South Carolina, with 4 percent of the state's precincts reporting, Mr. Carter had won 468 delegates to the party's county conventions

March 24. Sen. Kennedy had 48 and Gov. Brown had two. Thirty-two delegates listed themselves as uncommitted.

After his primary victories in Alabama, Florida and Georgia, Mr. Carter was hoping to win most of South Carolina's 37 delegates to the national convention.

Pre-caucus forecasts indicated that the Carter-Kennedy contest for Wyoming's 11 votes at the national convention would be close. But Mr. Carter, winning strong support in rural counties, moved into a 3-to-1 lead with 22 of the state's 23 counties reporting.

British Summer Time

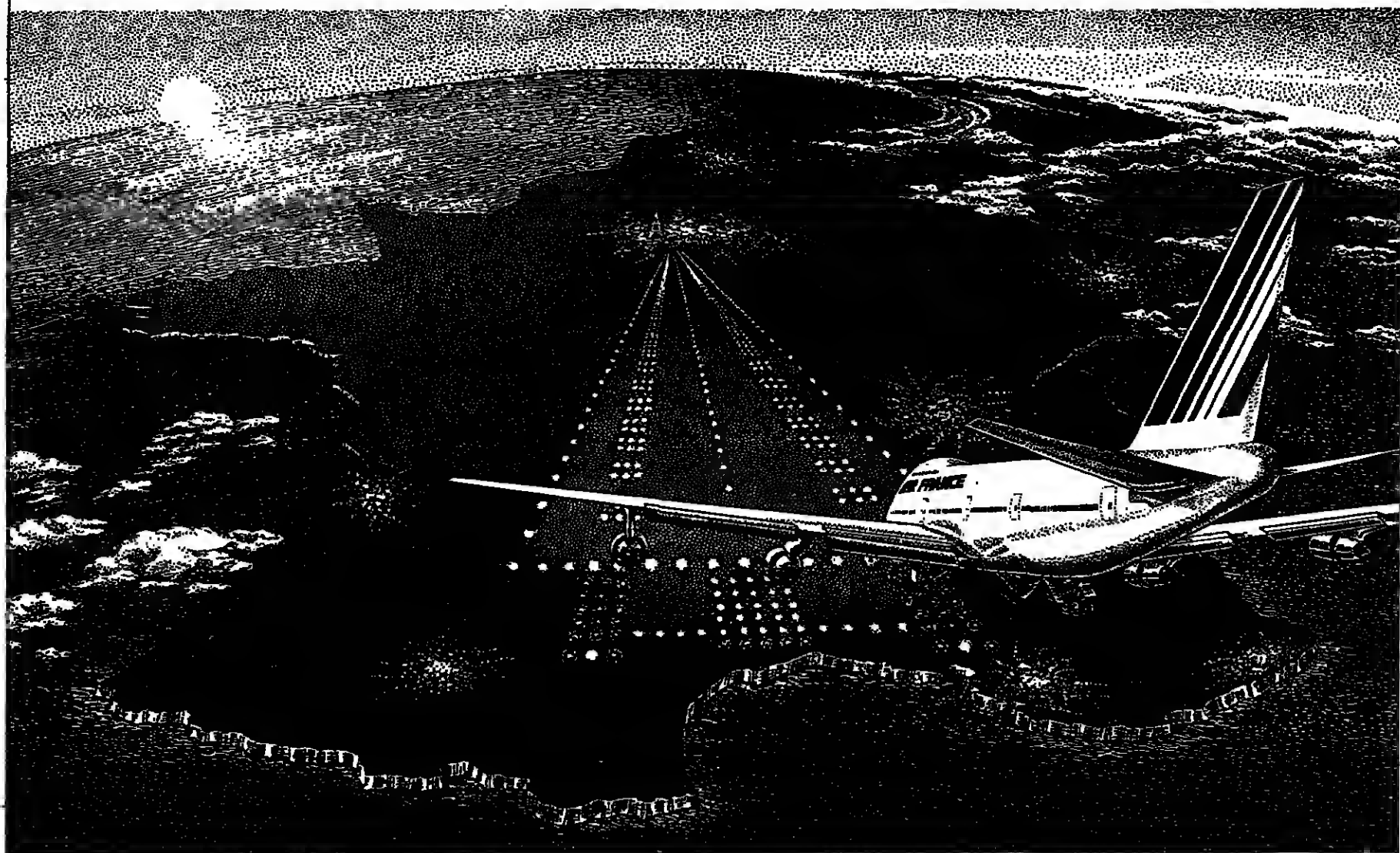
LONDON, March 16 (AP) — Britain advanced its clocks an hour today for British Summer Time and will run one hour later than Greenwich Mean Time until Oct. 26.

Mr. Carter had won 127 of the 204 delegates to the state party convention, compared to 47 for Sen. Kennedy and 28 uncommitted.

In Mississippi, Mr. Carter had the backing of Gov. William Winter and other leading state and party officials. On the basis of preliminary percentages, state party officials said that Mr. Carter could claim 29 of Mississippi's 32 national convention votes, with the others uncommitted.

Mr. Carter leads Sen. Kennedy by about 2-to-1 in nationwide delegate strength. Going into yesterday's caucuses, according to an Associated Press tally, the president had 292 delegates and Sen. Kennedy had 148. A presidential candidate will need 1,666 of the 3,331 delegates at the national convention to win the party's nomination.

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U.S. Credit-Card Holders Face Expensive Changes

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, March 16 (NYT) — Some major changes are store for millions of Americans to go right on their cash and away on their credit cards follow.

President Carter's latest anti-inflation package.

Although the card operating establishments were still studying implications of the new restraints, bankers predicted these likely prospects:

- Higher interest charges in the monthly statements.
- Stiffer repayment schedules and higher minimum payments.
- A reduction or even elimination of the 25-day grace period from a billing date before interest is charged.
- A tougher policy against delinquency, with accounts more swiftly terminated.

The new controls affect the card user indirectly. What they do is substantially raise costs to the lender. It is left to the lender to decide how to react.

Increased Burden

Credit market conditions were already creating financial burdens on card operators before the latest legislation, which requires that the operator set aside in a noninterest-bearing account with the Federal Reserve System 15 percent of any new credit extensions.

In other words, if a person pays a 100 bill by signing with a Diners Club card, Diners will have to deposit \$15 with the Federal Reserve System.

Diners undoubtedly will want to

France, Russia Sign Pact on Oil, Gas Rigs

MOSCOW, March 16 (Reuters) — France will supply the Soviet Union with two plants to build offshore gas and oil rigs under contracts worth 500 million francs (\$116.8 million), Tass has reported.

Tass said that under the contracts, which were signed Friday, the plants would be set up in Astrakhan on the Volga River, indicating the rigs would be used for oil and gas exploration in the Caspian Sea.

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Once More Up Inflation Hill

President Carter's new and improved anti-inflation program is not much of either. Like the measures that have so far failed, it aims to slow down inflation by slowing down economic activity. But this time, the president vows to produce the recession that he hoped for last year.

Mr. Carter has asked the Federal Reserve Board to tighten credit further, using even higher interest rates and more direct measures. He asked the Fed to curb the use of credit cards and to enlist U.S. banks in a voluntary program of credit restraint. Mr. Carter also renewed an earlier promise to balance the federal budget next year, threatening to veto spending if Congress fails to cooperate.

If all this is enough, then the only lament can be that it comes so late in the day. The White House was not alone in expecting recession before now. Its hope that a slowdown can cool inflation is widely shared.

But the odds are that the president's program is not enough. And the harmful recession he invites could in any case be shortened by a more serious effort to hold down wages and, through them, prices. The president should be admired for refusing to turn to rigid, mandatory wage-and-price controls. But he should be leading the country to something better than his system of voluntary guidelines. He is still dead, for example, to the intriguing idea of using tax incentives to restrain wages.

Instead, Mr. Carter has yielded much too quickly to the demands of organized labor. He has kept his guidelines approach — sadly (and laughably) adjusted for inflation. Instead of preaching for wage increases of no more than 7 percent, he will now urge an average of 8½ percent and hire more clerks to check the complex arithmetic by which these limits have been routinely violated. The high-

er target is surely realistic. But how will a mere call for national "discipline" overcome the glaring inequity built into this approach? The guidelines may help to hold down the wages of unorganized workers. But those who belong to unions will package their contract gains in fringe benefits and cost-of-living adjustments and waltz merrily by the government's standards. Once understood, this unfairness will surely erode the restraint everywhere else.

The new program's brightest promise is its commitment to a balanced federal budget. That will not bring the price indexes tumbling down. It is largely a symbolic move to quell the fears of even greater inflation by showing that government, at least, is serious about restraining spending.

But the painful details of the new budget cuts are yet to come. So are the political battles that every one of them will inspire. The president contends that balance in fiscal 1981 requires trimming some \$13 billion from his "prudent and responsible" budget of just seven weeks ago. This is a surprisingly low estimate. The Congressional Budget Office recently said that the deficit next year would be about \$25 billion.

In theory, the president's strategy is sound. He wants to balance the budget, and by cuts alone, without new taxes. And he says he will cut every agency, including the most sacred cow, the Pentagon. That approach at least has a better chance of success in Congress than one that would strike more narrowly.

Modest though they are, none of these measures will help even in the long run if Mr. Carter's attention to them is as fleeting as in the past. This administration's rhetoric on inflation has always exceeded its commitment. If it is serious at last, that may be the most important change in the nation's prospects.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Serious About a Gasoline Tax

A gasoline tax — a serious and substantial one — is on the horizon again and seems to be getting a little closer. It's part of President Carter's program to get control of inflation. That's a good sign.

If you wonder why, after years of repeated defeats and rejections, the idea of a gasoline tax keeps reappearing, there's a simple answer. It's a direct and efficient way to discourage people from using so much of it. The tax returns a lot of money to the government. It ends the outrageous subsidy that present gasoline pricing offers to people who drive a lot — a subsidy that has contributed heavily to the decline of the dollar over the past decade. The gasoline tax is a simple, sharp, useful tool. Perhaps this is the year that the United States will finally begin to use it.

Mr. Carter has imposed an import charge of \$4.62 on each barrel of crude oil and gasoline coming into this country. He did it under his authority to control imports that threaten the national security. If ever there was case of imports threatening the national security, the present flood of imported oil is it. By a complicated administrative arrangement, Mr. Carter hopes to make the consumers of gasoline bear the whole burden of this charge. It's about 10 cents a gallon, and the only thing wrong with it is that it's too low. It is to hit the filling stations in mid-May. Meanwhile, Mr. Carter will ask Congress to replace it with a permanent tax, raising the federal gasoline tax from the present 4 cents to 14 cents, to go up in the future in step with gasoline prices.

In 1975, the courageous and foresighted

House Ways and Means Committee reported a conservation tax that would have gone up only if gasoline consumption went up. It was defeated overwhelmingly in the House. But it's worth thinking about the difference that the 1975 bill might have made.

The United States was importing about 6 million barrels of oil a day in 1975. Now imports are more than 8 million. But the Ways and Means Committee's bill also included machinery to pull oil imports down to 5.5 million barrels a day by this year. If U.S. imports had been declining toward that level, it is utterly improbable that world oil prices could have doubled last year. It was only the massive and rising U.S. demand for Middle Eastern oil that created the frantic seller's market in which the 1979 oil crisis took place.

Five years ago the price of gasoline was 56 cents a gallon, and the Ways and Means Committee's tax might have added as much as 23 cents to it. The rest of Congress thought it intolerably harsh and inflationary. It's true that thoughtful and informed Americans, of whom the Ways and Means Committee was a fair example, saw perfectly the kind of trouble ahead. But other Americans didn't want to hear about it, didn't want to think about it and, above all, didn't want to do anything about it.

Since then, of course, the price of oil, the price of gasoline and the inflation rate have all more than doubled. Hasn't the time come for a different and slightly more prudent attitude toward taxing gasoline?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Marchais' Past

Does it matter [whether Georges Marchais, the French Communist Party leader, willingly worked in a Nazi aircraft factory]? It was, after all, nearly 40 years ago. Mr. Marchais was then in his early 20s, and not yet a member of the Communist Party, or any other party . . .

It would . . . suit Mr. Marchais' book just now if the Socialists could be provoked into joining the campaign against him, since that would "prove" the Communist thesis that they are secretly in league with President Giscard d'Estaing and the bourgeoisie.

Meanwhile, the left's electoral fortunes continue to decline, and the president looks more than ever certain of re-election.

—From The Times (London).

U.S. Primaries

Let us be grateful for the American primaries. It is not for us to say that registered Democrats or Republicans have voted wrongly or rightly. They have chosen and they have the right to choose. Enough credit is not given in Western Europe to the extraordinary depth and seriousness of American democracy. The habit of everybody choosing — and choosing what shall be the options — is not properly valued for the natural extension of democracy which it is . . .

The country which most nearly approaches the highest liberal standard is the United States. Come Carter, come Reagan, come a whole litany of silly decisions in government, it will continue to do so.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 17, 1905

PALM BEACH, Fla. — Mr. Meyer Guggenheim, 77, died here today. With his sons, he practically controlled the output of the silver mines of Mexico and the Southwest. The venerable capitalist was born in Switzerland, where he learned a trade. On his way to the United States in 1848, Mr. Guggenheim became interested in Miss Barbara Myers, while his father, then a widower, paid court to Miss Myers' mother. Both couples were married in Philadelphia. Young Guggenheim in 1859 became a manufacturer of stove polish. He invested in a Leadville mining venture 26 years ago that developed millions in profits, and in 1890 his two sons established the first ore smelter at Pueblo, Colo.

Fifty Years Ago

March 17, 1930

MADRID — A sense of disaster spread through Spain today at the news of the sudden death of Gen. Miguel Primo de Rivera, former dictator of his country. He died unexpectedly of an embolism yesterday at the Hotel Pont Royal, where he had been resting in strict retirement since he fell from power on Jan. 28 this year. Rivera, 60, had suffered from diabetes for many years, but his death is believed to have been hastened by the strenuous days preceding his resignation. His former fiancée, Senorita Casillas, went to a tea party at his hotel yesterday to find him dead. Rivera had broken off his engagement to her when he learned she had been speculating on the Madrid Bourse.



Stiffed and Sandbagged

By William Safire

NEW YORK — Republican presidential candidates have been indulging in what broadcaster Daniel Schorr calls "the language of political victimization."

Using the alliteration of Shakespeare's "cabin'd, cribb'd and confin'd," the various put-upon politicians complain of being "stiffed, sandbagged and set up."

"Stiffed" was first used by Ronald Reagan, who complained of having been "frankly, stiffed" by a reporter who asked about an ethnic joke. A few days later, Sen. Robert Dole picked up the usage in complaining of his exclusion from a debate. "They stiffed us."

The noun "stiff" is best known as slang for "corpses," derived from the stiffness of rigor mortis; from that comes the use of "stiff" as a synonym for "dimwit" or "deadbeat." However, another meaning of the noun "stiff," deeply rooted in British slang, is "bank note" or "promissory note" — from the stiffness of the paper used.

Perhaps from that bank note background, as a verb, "to stiff" has occasionally been used to mean "swindle": a waiter denied a tip has been "stiffed," or cheated. More likely, the verb form has a prairie origin, and would ordinarily be considered as taboo as the obscene word it supplants. But, like "shut," 20 years ago, the verb was used in a public forum by a famous person, which lessened the taboo. The user of "stiffed" can always say he thought it came from "stiff-armed," a football term.

"Sandbagged" was used by George Bush in response to the charges of stuffing. "We feel we were sandbagged," he said, repeating the slang verb used first by his New Hampshire campaign manager. Concurrently, Joe Scott wrote in his newsletter, "The Political Animal," that Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. was "sandbagging Kennedy's surge."

In Farmer and Henley's turn-of-the-century dictionary of slang, a sandbag was described as a thieves' argot, and defined as "a long, sausage-like bag of sand dealing a heavy blow that leaves no mark." In American use, its meaning was narrowed to "hit from behind." A slight corruption, "kol b'zdek," means "all with justice."

On an early mission of the astronauts, writes Phyllis Simpson of Philadelphia, her son — watching the moon shot on television — "re-marked that, in response to a question from ground control about how things were going, a strange thing had happened: the astronaut had replied in Hebrew. I laughed. He insisted he had clearly heard the reply as 'kol b'zdek.'"

But if the origin is in Hebrew, the origin is pickpocket's slang: the "stiff" sets up the "mark" by putting him in a position that best enables the "wire" to dip into his pocket.

In current usage, then, "to stiff" means "to harm by deceiving," "to sandbag" means "to clobber stealthily," and "to set up" means "to ensnare or entrap." Please observe the distinctions, or you may be ganged up on.

Democrats have been using some lively language lately. Too. Vice President Mondale trotted out a rarely used term to describe the Canadian-assisted escape of six Americans from Tehran: "We had been trying to infiltrate them safely." "Infiltrate" is familiar, meaning "to filter in" — and, by extension to the military metaphor, "to slip through lines secretly" into enemy territory. "Exfiltrate" means "to filter out" — and, by extension in the Iranian case, "to slip through

lines out of unfriendly territory." Good usage.

Gov. Brown had a couple of barbs to use on his campaign trail: "The reason Carter-Kennedy has been yacking about foreign affairs so much is because they don't know what to do about America." The slang term "yacking" is of imitative origin — "yakety-yak" is the sound of babble — but if Brown intends to use "Carter-Kennedy" as a singular subject, he ought not to use "they" as its pronoun.

Brown also belted the president with a well-turned phrase: "Carter ran on a platform of love and now he's trying to get re-elected on a platform of fear." But in smacking Kennedy, the rear half of his singular Carter-Kennedy horse, he said, "Kennedy was ready to be coronated four months ago." Wrong. Although "coronatus" is the Latin for "crown," and a coronet is a small crown, one does not get "coronated" at a coronation. One gets crowned.

Copacetic

Plenty of mail on the origin of "copacetic," the revived term for "all goes well."

One group holds that it was a gangland term out of Chicago. The origin was speculated upon by Michael McDougall, as told to J.C. Furnas, in a 1939 book titled "Gambles Don't Gamble." A certain hotel detective was the nemesis of the small-time crooks who liked to make his hotel a headquarters. When weary and no longer vigilant, the detective would prop his feet on a settee in the lobby; a lookout would say "The cop is on the settee" which meant "all clear." In time, the sentence ran together as "copasetic," or "copacetic."

"Sounds fishy, doesn't it?" observes Robert C. Stern of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, who sent it in. Sure does, but a handful of phrase detectives is convinced that the cop-on-the-settee story is not the folk etymology it seems to be.

A more likely explanation, offered by many linguistic jayvees, is the Hebrew term "ha-kol b'zdek," a frequent use phrase meaning "all in order." A slight corruption, "kol b'zdek," means "all with justice."

On an early mission of the astronauts, writes Phyllis Simpson of Philadelphia, her son — watching the moon shot on television — "re-marked that, in response to a question from ground control about how things were going, a strange thing had happened: the astronaut had replied in Hebrew. I laughed. He insisted he had clearly heard the reply as 'kol b'zdek.'"

But if the origin is in Hebrew,

Letters

Agadir Revisited

Birgitta von Essen (Letters, March 6-9) need not worry about the effect of the "topless" fashion in Agadir, Morocco. Those who invite foreigners to their shores are quite prepared to tolerate their unconventional behavior. My own limited knowledge of the Moroccan suggests that (most sensibly) they are more interested in their European visitors' currency than in what they wear beside the hotel pool. Since they would never permit their own womenfolk to appear in public in any kind of beach attire whatever, European customs are, to them, completely irrelevant.

GUY BELLAIRS.
Pau, France.

Shamir: What Role In the Peace Talks?

By Dial Torgerson

JERUSALEM — Israel's new foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir, who opposed the Camp David peace accord, is now assuming a role in putting them into effect. Prime Minister Menachem Begin is said to be in favor of assigning Shamir an important role in the continuing peace talks. But the question arises: what kind of peacekeeper is a man who opposes the basis on which the peace was designed?

Much remains to be learned about him. He had been speaker of the Israeli Knesset (parliament) since 1977, yet his qualifications for the job to which Begin and his Cabinet elevated him a week ago remain well-disputed. Ironically, his predecessor, Moshe Dayan, quit the Begin government because he felt he was not playing a large enough role in the peace process. Dayan helped negotiate the Camp David agreements and, of course, favored them. But Interior Minister Yosef Burg was given the job as Israel's head negotiator, and Dayan, after attending a few sessions as a member of the Israeli delegation, stopped taking part in the talks, which are supposed to develop a system of self-governing autonomy for the Israeli-occupied Arab territories.

'Senior Position'

An official of the Israeli negotiating team said Shamir was expected to assume the role from which Dayan withdrew and that he would go to Cairo at the end of this month for the next round of autonomy talks with Egyptian and U.S. delegates. An Israeli writer, Daniel Bloch, diplomatic correspondent for the Tel Aviv daily Davar, said that Begin told Shamir he would fill a "senior position" in the Israeli delegation, "equivalent to that of Dr. Burg."

The negotiating team official said there was no indication that Shamir was seeking the chairmanship of the autonomy committee or even the job of co-chairman. Shamir is merely filling the Foreign Ministry's empty chair on the team, he said.

Shamir, however, will carry more clout than Dayan did. For one thing, Eliahu Ben-Eliassir, Israel's ambassador to Egypt, will be taking part in the autonomy negotiations. Ben-Eliassir is a veteran of two years' negotiations with the Egyptians, and in baseball terms, is a heavy hitter. And he will be working for Shamir.

Shamir publicly stated his doubts about the Camp David accord, which he contended were too generous to Israel's Arab opponents. He abstained when the peace treaty resulting from it — came up for a vote in the Knesset, and, it is said, would have voted against them had he not been speaker of the Knesset.

Last year, before the autonomy talks reached their present seeming impasse, a journalist asked Shamir about the implementation of the Camp David agreements. He replied: "I was not a great admirer of the agreement. I do not accept several of the articles. To this day I am not enthusiastic over it. Nor did

I vote for it. My expectations were not so great, so I'm not disappointed about what's happening."

Shamir will soon be playing a key role in the efforts to reach agreement on the autonomy plan by the May 26 date set for it at Camp David. Diplomatic observers here do not view his presence on the negotiating team as a hopeful sign.

Always a Militant

Shamir is a militant and always has been. He was born in Poland, where he was a member of Betar, Zionist youth movement that believed in self-defense and emigration to Palestine by any means. He arrived in Palestine in 1935 and graduated to the "Zionist underground," the Irgun Zvai Leumi.

He was part of a group that split off under Abraham Stern and came to be known as the Stern Gang, or Lechi. He was arrested by the British and twice imprisoned — and twice escaped. After Stern was killed, he came one of the top leaders of Lechi and he planned many of the group's daring operations against the British. The organization was held responsible for the murder of Lord Folke Bernadotte, a United Nations mediator, in Jerusalem in September, 1948.

After the 1948-49 war for Israel independence, Shamir "kept out of the limelight," according to his official biography, which went on to say that he "served 10 years in the civil service in a senior post." The means, according to sources here that he was a secret agent.

In 1965 he was named as a business man. In 1970 he joined Herut, the political party headed by Begin, former Irgun leader. He won Knesset seat in 1973 and became speaker when Begin's Likud coalition came to power in 1977.

This is not the kind of background usually associated with the title of foreign minister. His predecessors have included men like the urbane, articulate Abba Eban and the flamboyant Dayan. Little is known of Shamir's life, and he is close-mouthed about his underground past.

Unenthusiastic

Foreign media dubbed Shamir the "hawk" and "terrorist," and local papers were unenthusiastic when his long-rumored appointment was approved by the Knesset. Calling him an ardent supporter of the Camp David accord, the Davar daily, Ha'aretz said that, while "this does not preclude him from assuming the highest parliamentary office," it is no recommendation for appointing him foreign minister.

Shamir, 65, is less than fluent in English and did not finish college. But he speaks excellent French, said a Foreign Ministry official, "and he is warm and friendly, and has been shaking hands and meeting everyone, including the secretaries."

Begin, asked how Shamir would fare as implementer of a plan he rejected, said tersely: "He will represent government policy. Just let him enthusiastically Shamir will do that remains to be seen."

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Italy: The Failure of Terrorism

By William Pfaff

ROME — Terrorism in Italy has strengthened what it set out to destroy. The remarkable thing about the Italian people's reaction to the terrorist campaign that has gone on nearly 10 years is how strong they have been — how brave, how resolutely democratic. The purpose of the terrorists was, of course, to make the Italian republic reveal itself, underneath a democratic disguise, as a fascist state. Nothing remotely like that has happened.

The affair has been an ordeal for all. Politicians, businessmen, Fiat shop stewards, union officials, judges, editors — all have been in danger of a mutilating shot in the kneecap, kidnapping, murder. The victims have also included ordinary workers, passersby, rank-and-file policemen, the boys who spend their days and nights on street corners or before important doors wearing flak jackets and submachine guns, waiting for the arbitrarily nominated attack from a passing car, the shot from a window. Here, as elsewhere, the police come from the poor, not from the bourgeoisie.

The Italians stoically have refused to conform to what the terrorists predicted of them. No terrorist still able to make something like an objective appraisal of the situation can think that Italians will abandon the republic — and as the Italian republic has been there last 30 years — or that the bruised republic will start terrorizing the masses in order to catch the terrorists. The police, in fact, have been doing rather well in catching the terrorists through ordinary detective methods.

Cannot Stop

But this imposing victory of reason and democracy will not stop people from going on dying this year and next. The Red Brigades and their allied groups cannot stop. They are politically committed, but they are also psychologically and legally committed. They are outlaws, living with desperate companions, each fearing betrayal.

There have been recent steps by the magistracy and police to ease the way for detecting terrorists, a course that proved useful in West Germany. But the core of the terrorists must be expected to go on simply because they have to believe in what they are doing. Life would be unendurable if they conceded that they had been

wrong. Many of them are idealists; they believe in a morality. They believe that they are committing historically necessary crimes.

The roots of this terrorism are Italian. It seems to be true that foreign money and training have gone to the terrorists, but their movement originated in the conditions of social unrest and injustice that marked Italy during the 1960s — and that constitute an indictment of the failures of the Italian political class.

The historic leader of the Red Brigades is Renato Curcio, who at the time of the first student riots in 1967 was a convinced, socially conscious Catholic. He and his wife, also a Catholic activist, met while students at the faculty of social sciences at Trento. It was there that they began to develop their own formulation of why revolution was necessary and how it should be brought about. Curcio now is in prison. His wife was killed in a battle with the police.

Waning Support

The support for those who remain is waning. The number of sympathizers in the universities and among the urban young has dwindled, according to those whose business it is to watch such things. The Italian public as a whole loathes the terrorists. The terrorists are not finding recruits. They grow old.

So it seems that terrorism will go on as long as the present group of committed people can keep it up, and can stay ahead of the police. This is hard on those who will become their victims, but for the society itself it is tolerable. The total of victims is not large. There were about 200 incidents last year; about 40 persons were killed. But something like twice that number died in the same time in Northern Ireland as a result of terrorism. Spain has been experiencing much the same thing as Italy as a result of Basque nationalist actions. Lebanon has recently lived through things indescribably worse.

So the outlook is both sober and reassuring. The Italians have maintained a formidable demonstration of political maturity and endurance. They have manifested the true but often misunderstood Italy, as Frederick Rolfe put it, "of raw reality . . . steel and brains and blood."

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In Secret Speech Outlining China's Goals

Deng Demands More Party Discipline

By Fox Butterfield

BEIJING, March 16 (NYT) — In a policy speech outlining China's goals for the 1980s, Premier Deng Xiaoping has demanded tighter party discipline in the efforts to achieve "various bourgeois liberalization" reforms, that he said would be necessary to bring China into the Communist Party's modernization drive.

Deng also declared that for the next decade, reunification with Taiwan was a top priority. He said that the Communist Party must not allow "any kind of separatist" movement to undermine the party's unity.

He was part of a three-day tour through the country, but it was his first public appearance since he was arrested in 1976. He was then accused of "counter-revolutionary activities" and "harmful to the party's interests."

After the 1976 arrest, he was placed under house arrest. He was then released in 1977 and given the title of "President of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China."

He was then given the title of "President of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China."

of the people, the state and the party.

In China, these are formulas for caution. In a further chilling warning, Mr. Deng asserted that the anti-rightist campaign in 1957, in which hundreds of thousands of intellectuals were persecuted, had been necessary.

Mr. Deng is particularly scornful of "so-called Democrats and dissidents" who put up posters on Peking's Democracy Wall last year. Some Communist Party members think that they are harmless and even sympathize with them, Mr. Deng noted.

But, he believes, "a few people can sabotage our great cause. We suffered for more than 10 years in the past," he added, referring to the Cultural Revolution, "and the people cannot and will not tolerate any more turmoil."

Pragmatism

The 76-year-old leader, who has a reputation for directness and pragmatism, recognized that China needs an infusion of foreign technology and management expertise. But he is worried that China's opening to the outside world is leading to "a worship of capitalist foreign countries and a loss of national pride."

"At present, some people, especially some young people, doubt the socialist system and babble that socialism is inferior to capitalism," he said.

The capitalist nations are weak, undermined by their multi-party systems and a lack of ideals, he said.

Chinese Party Issues

Behavior Guidelines

PEKING, March 16 (NYT) — The Chinese Communist Party yesterday issued a set of strict guidelines for its 38 million members to curb privilege-seeking and enforce tighter discipline.

The guidelines, called "principles for internal party political life," prohibit a cult of personality, the celebration of government leaders' birthdays, the building of museums for officials or the presentation of gifts to them.

The document bars officials from "using their position and power to seek preferment for family or relatives in regard to such matters as enrollment in schools, transferring from one school to another, promotions, employment and travel abroad."

The guidelines also call for a system that would make it easier to transfer, retire or dismiss officials. They now serve virtually for life, unless purged, a situation that has often helped breed bureaucratic behavior and led to an aging leadership.

The new rules are part of an effort to overhaul the party. The eventual goal is to recreate the kind of vigorous, disciplined and purposeful organization that the Communists had when they came to power in 1949.



VIOLENCE AT PROTEST — Helmeted policemen club fallen demonstrators at the end of a march by 2,000 protesters Saturday in Paris to oppose the construction of a nuclear plant at Plogoff in Brittany. Two demonstrators and three policemen were injured in the incident.

Third World, Auto Seen Competing for Crops

Grain Fuels May Push Up Food Prices

By Seth S. King

WASHINGTON, March 16 (NYT) — As the price of gasoline rises and the distillation of fuel alcohol from cereal grain becomes more profitable, the cost of bread and meat will be driven up again and consumers in the poorer countries will be competing with the automobile for their food, according to the Worldwatch Institute.

In a study of the new demands that this development would make on the world's croplands, the privately financed U.S. research institute concluded that there was no question of the need for fuel alcohol to supplement declining petroleum supplies.

"But in a world that no longer has any excess food production capacity, the decision to channel foodstuffs into the production of automotive fuel will inevitably drive food prices upward," Lester Brown, president of the institute, wrote in a paper.

Higher prices will further narrow the margin of survival for several hundred million people already

spending most of their meager earnings for food, he wrote.

President Carter has set a goal of producing 500 million gallons of alcohol for fuel in the United States by the end of 1981, six times the amount currently produced. The goal for the mid-1980s is 2 billion gallons annually.

For the present, the most attractive substance for distilling is corn, the principal livestock feed.

At today's prices for corn, U.S. distillers, using available subsidies and tax credits, could produce ethanol at \$1 a gallon and deliver it to gasoline distributors for \$1.20. This price would be competitive as a gasoline additive when pump prices for unleaded gasoline are above \$1.26 a gallon, as they now are in many cities, the study found.

Providing food for people in Third World countries requires a quarter of an acre of cropland a person each year, Mr. Brown contended.

Running a typical American automobile entirely on ethanol from

grain would require almost eight acres. Even widespread use of gasoline, a mixture of 10 percent ethanol and 90 percent gasoline, would double the annual demand of an affluent North American on the world's cropland, he added.

"If cropland is shifted to the production of fuel for automobiles, it will come largely at the expense of grain for export," he said. "And reaching the U.S. annual production goal of 2 billion gallons of ethanol by the mid-1980s would require 20 million tons of corn or its equivalent — one-fifth of the current exportable U.S. grain surplus."

Partly offsetting these effects is the production of distiller's grain, a byproduct that can be used to supplement beef and dairy cattle feeds.

Even without the competition from grain-to-fuel programs such as those under way in Brazil, Australia, South Africa and the United States, Mr. Brown wrote, the world "will be hard-pressed to avoid a decline in per-capita food production during the coming decade."

Record Losses in 1979

Shipping Industry Fears Rise in Tanker Disasters

By Ed Blanche

LONDON, March 16 (AP) — The loss of the 122,500-ton supertanker Maria Alejandra, which exploded and sank off West Africa last week, has heightened fears in the shipping industry that the world may soon be confronted with a series of tanker disasters.

The Maria Alejandra sinking, in which at least 36 persons died, follows an unprecedented 18-month run of major marine losses that has rekindled concern about the safety of the giants of the sea.

Lloyd's of London, one of the world's major insurance concerns, listed 1979 as the worst peacetime year for losses — 156 vessels, each worth at least \$1.15 million and with a combined value of \$749.8 million, were considered total write-offs by insurance assessors.

Of these, 27 were tankers and another 17 were heavy bulk or combined ore and oil carriers. Five were supertankers of more than 200,000 tons.

A score were lost after explosions. More than 400 persons have been killed in tanker explosions, several in ports or at loading terminals, since 1968.

Disaster Rate

H.P. Drewry, a leading London shipping consultancy, warned in a survey that the rate of tanker disasters is speeding up and that by 1985 there may be one, or even two every three months.

The report based its calculations on the finding by the United Nations' maritime safety group, the International Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), that the age of a ship, and not its size, is the key factor in assessing its chances of accident.

Nearly all supertankers are less than 10 years old, but that is a long time in the tanker business. The French supertanker Betelgeuse, which exploded in Ireland's Bantry Bay in January last year, killing 50 persons, was about to be retired. It was 11 years old.

The experts say that there will also be unpredictable disasters among younger ships, like the Maria Alejandra.

Forecast

Shipping officials say that safety controls are getting tougher and that supertankers are now being scrapped much younger these days, partly because of a tanker recession.

But Drewry has cited a string of recent disasters to support its forecast. Among them:

• The 150,000-ton Independence, the biggest ship in Romania's

merchant fleet, caught fire after a collision with a Greek freighter off Istanbul last November.

• The 292,000-ton Greek-owned Atlantic Empress and the Liberian-registered Argenta Capital, 210,000 tons, collided off Tobago last summer — the biggest known collision at sea.

• The 320,000-ton Energy Determination was gashed by explosions off Oman in the Gulf last December.

• The 212,000-ton Atlas Titan was another explosion victim off Lisbon last May, and an explosion ripped a hole in the 218,000-ton Greek-owned Andros Patria off northwest Spain in December, 1978.

London tanker experts estimate that four-fifths of the 3,500 tankers now operating do not carry inert gas systems designed to prevent explosions in the ballast and cargo tanks when not fully loaded.

The Spanish-owned Maria Alejandra, however, carried the latest in safety equipment, including an inert gas system, and so did half a dozen of the tankers lost in the last 18 months.

Tanker Safety

IMCO tightened regulations for tanker safety in 1978 and ordered that all crude oil carriers of 20,000 tons or more should have inert gas systems. These rules are scheduled to take effect next year, provided the 90 member governments ratify them. Some countries, such as the United States and Britain, and most oil companies are already enforcing the new rules.

But, the experts warn, it may take years to bring into line vessels sailing under flags of convenience that are notoriously lax in observing international maritime codes.

IMCO's London-based Secretary General, Chandrika Srivastava, noted last week, "It's impossible to say that everything's been done, but the known problems have been attacked and resolved." But he added, "Eighty percent of seagoing accidents result from human error."

Although most oil companies are improving training for tanker personnel to eliminate human error as much as possible, the shipping industry apparently fears the worst. In addition, there are growing suspicions in the industry that, with the tanker business in a slump, some owners are cutting costs by reducing the size of crews and cutting repairs to the minimum.

South Korean Opposition Demands Reform Pledge

By Fox Butterfield

SEOUL, March 16 (NYT) — Opposition leaders declared here yesterday that they soon would begin a nationwide campaign against the authoritarian government of South Korea unless the government made a pledge to democratic reforms and free elections.

Young Sam, president of the opposition New Democratic Party, said in a speech that the government should make a pledge to democratic reforms and free elections.

Foreign media are trying to prolong the late President Park Chung Hee's Yushin system, he said.

He said that the Yushin system was a "dictatorship" and that the government should make a pledge to democratic reforms and free elections.

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Land, Public Service Reforms to Affect Whites

Mugabe Indicates Plans for Major Economic, Political Changes

By John F. Burns

SALISBURY, March 16 (NYT) — Two weeks after Robert Mugabe's election victory and pledge of a secure future for Rhodesia's 230,000 whites, he has begun signaling that he intends making major changes in the country's economic and political life, some of them with fundamental implications for whites.

As a Marxist, Mr. Mugabe emerged from the election with powerful enemies: the white-led army, undefeated in the guerrilla war and capable of staging a coup against a government threatening the basic interests of whites; and the South African government, pledged to intervene if "chaos" developed after a Mugabe victory.

"First," said an aide to Mr. Mugabe, citing Lenin, "we must consolidate our power, and to do that we have to neutralize our enemies. Only then can we achieve our revolution."

In the first pronouncements after his party took 57 of the 80 seats reserved for blacks in the new Parliament, Mr. Mugabe emphasized the need to ally white farmers. He promised not to seize white farmers' land, said that the capitalist base of the economy would be maintained and pledged that the pension rights of 40,000 whites in government employment would be honored. He named to his Cabinet the white who had been finance minister under former Prime Minister Ian Smith and the leader of the 5,000 white farmers.

His approach had a steadying effect. After a flurry of inquiries to moving companies and real estate agents, the mood among whites changed to a careful optimism. Farmers interviewed by Salisbury's daily paper said they were looking forward to a normal life without the anxieties of war.

Although the Cabinet list includ-

ed a number of militants it caused no more than a ripple among whites. Among the militants was "Teurai Rapa Ndhongo, the 25-year-old wife of Mr. Mugabe's military commander, Mrs. Ndhongo, whose adopted name means 'spill blood,' was made youth and sports minister.

Followers Worried

The concessions to the minority worried some of Mr. Mugabe's followers, however. There has been a dispute over the degree of support the Mugabe party gained in the election by leaving thousands of armed guerrillas to proselytize

among voters. But even whites concede that its 63 percent share of the 2.6 million black ballots reflected a huge yearning for change.

In many respects the changes can come only by trimming the privileges of whites, and there have been indications that some militant Mugabe aides support a swifter start to the process than their leader has indicated.

One aide told reporters that he was receiving indignant inquiries from Mugabe guerrillas and others about the carrying out of the party manifesto, which spoke of the need for a "socialist transformation of Zimbabwean society." This was de-

fined to mean land ownership by "the people as a whole," "direct state involvement in the mining industry on a partnership basis" and changes in the white-dominated civil service. It would also mean a re-making of the educational and medical systems to eliminate preferences for whites.

The aide said that Mr. Mugabe had risked incurring a backlash like the one that ruined Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the former prime minister, whose concessions to white pressures were the central factor in his election defeat. Mr. Mugabe's problem, the aide said, was that reassurances he felt it necessary to

give whites might be seen by his guerrillas as a sellout of the revolution.

On Thursday, Mr. Mugabe called a news conference and offered a new emphasis. While reiterating that his concern was not "to drive anybody out of the country," he said immediate change was necessary in such vital areas as land, the public service, administration of the tribal areas and broadcasting.

"We wouldn't be a government if we didn't bring about change," he said. "But we must balance the need for change with the need to retain white skills in the country."

The need for the new government

to gain a firm footing before facing challenges from recalcitrant whites and militant blacks was the principal factor in delaying the country's shift from colonial status to nationhood. Britain announced on Friday that independence would come at midnight April 17, with Prince Charles presiding over celebrations the next day. In the meantime, Mr. Mugabe will have a British buffer while he lays the groundwork for change.

One change outlined by the new prime minister was the acquisition by government of vacant land in formerly white areas of the country. This will be distributed among black family groups to be collectively farmed. Initially, the new collective farms, and programs designed to encourage commercial farming among tribal dwellers, will exist alongside the white-owned farms that produce half the country's exports. At first, beneficiaries will be drawn from the one million blacks displaced by the war.

Whites in the public service appear to be in for more of a jolt.

Under the constitution devised by Britain, Mr. Mugabe will have authority to replace the top civil servants in all the ministries, and he has indicated that in most cases he plans to do so. Whites in lower positions will be more of a problem since they have security under the Public Service Act. But Mr. Mugabe told reporters that he was determined to advance blacks and to put the bureaucracy on a nonracial basis.

Among the first to lose their jobs will be the provincial and district commissioners who exercised plebeian powers over tribal blacks under the white administration. Mr. Mugabe said the system would be abolished, with blacks and whites coming under a common system of local government.

The ultimate arbiters of change by the new government could be white officers in the army. Although its commander, Lt. Gen. Peter Walls, has pledged loyalty to the new government, Mr. Mugabe will have to guard against a coup as long as the officer corps remains intact. After seven years of war, many officers are still bitterly resentful of as one of them put it last week, "letting the terrorists take peacefully what they never won in war."

Nations Pressing Colombia to Resolve Hostage Crisis

By Warren Hoge

BOGOTA, March 16 (NYT) — Nations with diplomatic personnel being held by guerrillas here are putting increasing pressure on the Colombian government to resolve the crisis.

A foreign official sent by his government to oversee the negotiations said, "We've been reading an awful lot about the difficulty Colombia is having settling this within its own laws, and the diplomatic community now thinks some more attention ought to be paid to Colombian international obligations."

The source of the growing diplomatic irritation has been Colombia's insistence that its Constitution does not permit President Julio Cesar Turbay to grant pardons or clemency to the prisoners the terrorists want freed.

The captive diplomats, 12 of them ambassadors, are from 16 countries, including the United States. They have been held in the embassy of the Dominican Republic since urban guerrillas seized it

Feb. 27. The guerrillas demanded a multimillion-dollar ransom and the release of prisoners being held for military trials.

The government has speeded the trials of those prisoners by dispensing with much of the reading of about 30,000 pages of evidence against them. This is said to be an attempt to meet some of the terrorists' demands without violating the Colombian Constitution. Under the arrangement, those acquitted and those sentenced to short terms could be freed quickly.

The guerrillas scaled down their initial demand for \$50 million ransom and reduced the number of prisoners for whom they demanded freedom from 311 to 20 to 30.

A committee of envoys from the affected nations reminded Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas in a message that diplomatic procedure listed as their highest priorities "the protection of diplomats' lives, integrity, liberty and dignity, without which there can be no international exchange."

The statement said, "This, and no other must be your fundamental preoccupation," and added, "If in this case you act in a manner consonant with international laws, this will not signify in any manner at all a collapse of the internal legal order but to the contrary will underline and exalt your flexibility, generosity and fairness."

In an interview, Mr. Uribe said only that the other countries "know we are eager to continue discussions and resolve this peacefully."

Negotiation Report Denied

There was a report yesterday that the Colombian authorities would consider letting individual countries negotiate the release of their own representatives. The account was given some credence by the refusal of the U.S. Embassy to deny it because until yesterday U.S. officials have repeatedly said the problem was "exclusively within the competence of the Colombian government." The U.S. ambassador, Diego Asencio, is among the hostages.

Sources close to the president said that the report was untrue.

At the same time, a foreign official said that he expected more hostages to be released this week. Twenty-four have been freed, leaving at least two dozen still inside.

President Fidel Castro of Cuba sent Mr. Turbay a message offering to give the guerrillas asylum and promising him that they would not be permitted to return to Colombia. The move was seen as more of an attempt to patch up Cuban-Colombian relations than a way out of the situation. Colombia re-established relations with Cuba two years ago but recently withdrew its ambassador after the two countries battled at the United Nations for a seat on the Security Council. The seat eventually went to Mexico.

No negotiations with the guerrillas are scheduled. Both sides said after the last session on Thursday that they were waiting for an initiative by the other side to resume talks. The statements were seen as tactical moves rather than declarations of a breakdown.

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Oil From Tanker Moves Eastward On French Coast

ST. BRIEUC, France, March 16 (UPI) — Oil from the shipwrecked Malaysian tanker Tanco spread eastward along 40 miles of the Brittany coastline yesterday, polluting bays and beaches popular with vacationers.

Local authorities asked the French Army for reinforcements for the 1,100 troops already helping villagers to clean up beaches and rescue wildlife. According to provisional reports, hundreds of birds and fish have died from the effects of the oil.

About 3,000 tons of oil spilled into the sea when the Tanco broke up March 7 in a storm off Ile de Batz in Brittany, killing eight crewmen. British experts are planning to explore the stern section, which sank to a depth of 250 feet, to see if it can be refloated. That section contains 10,000 tons of oil.

The aft part of the ship has been towed to Le Havre where attempts are to be made to pump out the remaining 13,000 tons of its original cargo of 26,000 tons.

Coffee Grower Freed by Rebels In El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, March 16 (AP) — Leftist guerrillas yesterday released a member of one of the country's richest families, Jaime Hill Arguella, 43, who was kidnapped in October.

The family said in a telephone interview that Mr. Arguella, a coffee grower, was with them. There was no indication whether the family had paid ransom money. The People's Revolutionary Army had demanded \$8 million for his release.

The family complied with the other demand for the publication of a guerrilla manifesto in several newspapers worldwide.

Meanwhile, the Popular Liberation Forces continue to hold South Africa's ambassador to El Salvador, Archibald Dunn, who was kidnapped Nov. 28. The guerrillas are demanding for his release \$20 million and publication of a manifesto in 102 nations and 65 languages.

Gang Wrecks London Train

LONDON, March 16 (AP) — A gang of 200 youths rampaged through a London Underground station yesterday and heavily damaged a train with shovels and sledgehammers, police said. Forty persons were treated for injuries.

The gang members, who wear leather and chains, were said to be "skinheads," so called because they shave their heads. A police spokesman said that the youths, some of whom were as young as 12, "smashed everything that could be smashed" in the station at Neasden in northwest London.

The injured included a train driver on his way to work, seven passengers, and gang members who fought one another after damaging the train. Police said 15 youths were taken into custody.

For the first time in almost a year, two technicians entered a shock last week at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant.

After Three Mile Island

Public Doubts Jeopardize U.S. Nuclear Power Plans

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, March 16 (NYT) — In the year since the accident last March 28 at the Three Mile Island nuclear power station in Pennsylvania, a dark cloud has descended over nuclear power.

Nuclear technology, along with the technologists, industrialists and utilities who try to sell it as a clean and safe solution to shrinking oil supplies, are viewed with public suspicion today because the reactor at Three Mile Island did what the nuclear establishment said that a reactor could not do. It went berserk.

That event was the climax of a buildup of national disenchantment with nuclear power that had been growing for several years. Such business fundamentals as a decline in the growth of electricity consumption and sharply higher interest rates on the billions of dollars needed to build new generating facilities contributed to the faltering fortunes, and orders for reactors dwindled.

In 1973, according to Energy Department records, utilities in the United States ordered 38 reactors. Last year, there were no orders and 11 cancellations of earlier orders.

Growth Stalled

The growth of electric power generated by nuclear reactors has stalled, too. In 1975, 55 licensed units could generate up to 8.4 percent of the country's electricity, according to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. At the time of the Three Mile Island accident, 70 reactors were capable of generating 12.9 percent of the nation's electricity.

But by the end of 1979, the two reactors at Three Mile Island and one reactor at New York's Indian Point power station had been unplugged and the nuclear generating capacity had dropped to 10.6 percent.

Meanwhile, eight new reactors that the utilities hoped to hook into the nation's electric grid last year were not granted licenses. And now, because of regulatory uncertainties and other problems, a few utilities are considering whether some reactors under construction could be converted to burn coal.

The most powerful force filling the sails of nuclear advocates is the fundamental uncertainty about the availability of sufficient oil supplies. Although a large proportion of oil is used for transportation, and thus cannot be directly replaced by electricity generated by nuclear reactors, industry spokesmen focus on the problems that could develop in areas such as New England, which are especially dependent on oil for heating homes and generating electricity.

Balanced against the growing shortage of essential resources and the increasing world population demanding its share of them is an equally difficult question: Can society organize itself to harness a force with the potentially catastrophic energy of nuclear power?

From reports by such groups as the President's Commission on Three Mile Island, which was sharply critical of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, it is not clear that the United States has yet found the necessary framework.

The doubts about nuclear power are not limited to the United States. According to a recent study on the viability of the civil nuclear industry throughout the world, France and the Eastern bloc countries are

Anti-Nuclear Protest Attracts 5,000 Finns

HELSINKI, March 16 (AP) — About 5,000 persons demonstrated in central Helsinki yesterday against the development and use of nuclear power. It was the largest anti-nuclear demonstration ever in Finland.

At a mass meeting, participants demanded a shift in the country's policies away from oil and nuclear-based energy. They also attacked exports of nuclear technology, especially to countries that have not signed agreements prohibiting nuclear weapons.

unique in their continued optimism for nuclear energy.

The study, done by a special committee of experts for the Rockefeller Foundation in New York and the state of International Affairs in London, concluded that a de-moratorium on ordering new reactors, which began in the United States, West Germany and Sweden in the mid-1970s, "could well be extended until the early to mid-1980s and that there is intense concern over the fuel cycle and future nuclear systems."

Probably the single most important impact of the Three Mile Island accident was to focus the attention of the industry, the regulators, the public on the question of reactor safety.

Apparently shocked at the complex failure of both equipment and operators at the Three Mile Island reactor, for example, the industry has formed the Nuclear Analysis Center and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Office of Nuclear Reactor Safety. The two organizations will work to improve the design and operating procedures of the reactors and to enhance the performance of those who operate them.

New programs are also being mounted by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Within the last 18 months, the NRC has proposed a series of more than 100 separate improvements that will be required for the States is sufficiently safe to test the public. Though the estimates these fixes will only add about \$30 million for each reactor, the industry believes that they will be far more expensive.

Although there is general agreement that for the next three years the industry will not order many new reactors beyond the 67 now licensed to generate electricity and the 90 under construction permits, there is a question about what such a "freeze" would mean to the economic future of the industry.

Conservation Program

Gus Speth, chairman of President Carter's Council on Environmental Quality, is convinced that aggressive conservation programs, research on alternative sources of energy and sufficient funds and production can be a significant part of the increase in the per capita gross national product without expansion of nuclear power beyond those 148 reactors that are operating or in the pipeline.

Robert Kirby, president of Westinghouse Electric Corp., believes that to ensure a per capita increase in the nation's gross national product, the United States must double its present capacity to generate electricity, a rate of growth that is considerably more ambitious than that projected by Mr. Speth.

While Westinghouse and General Electric — the world's two largest nuclear manufacturers of nuclear reactors — express deep concern about the ability of the nation to find the money to build the aggressive development of new sources of electricity, the White House favors at the two firms' insistence that the industry must be able to pay for its own development.

Some independent analysts, however, are less certain about the clear future. United States utilities are in serious trouble, contend the authors of the Rockefeller report on nuclear power. "Fire in the fuel cycle," they say, "is effectively blocked by political opposition and by the poor financial health."

Obituaries

Mohammed Hatta, a Leader Of Indonesia Independence

NEW YORK, March 16 (NYT) — Mohammed Hatta, 77, who with President Sukarno proclaimed Indonesia a republic in 1945 after three centuries of Dutch rule, died Friday in a Jakarta hospital.

Mr. Hatta served under Sukarno from 1945 until 1956, when the two men split up over what Mr. Hatta regarded as the leftward direction of Sukarno's "guided democracy."

After his resignation, army troops rebelled in central Sumatra and the revolt spread to parts of Borneo, the Celebes and other areas of the archipelago. Mr. Hatta had supported young army officers in their demands for more autonomy.

Like Sukarno, Mr. Hatta began his nationalist activities as a schoolboy and spent many years in Dutch jails. Mr. Hatta helped Sukarno administer Indonesia during the Japanese occupation of World War II and fought Dutch troops in Sumatra during Indonesia's postwar struggle for independence.

Mr. Hatta was educated in Indonesia and the Netherlands, where he gained a doctorate in economics at the University of Rotterdam. He was born at Bukittinggi in western Sumatra.

His first jail term under the Dutch came in 1927, when he was found guilty of disseminating revolutionary propaganda. He was jailed again in 1934 and exiled to the Moluccas. He was released by the Japanese in 1942.

Mr. Hatta stepped down as vice president in 1948 to serve as premier until 1950. During that time he was also defense minister, briefly, and then foreign minister.

Nettie Rosenstein

NEW YORK, March 16 (UPI) — Nettie Rosenstein, 86, the designer who made the "little black dress" a must for chic American women in the 1920s, died Thursday.

Mrs. Rosenstein, who designed gowns for Mamie Eisenhower, Dinah Shore and Norma Shearer, started her first business in her Harlem home in 1916. By the early 1920s, she had become one of the first U.S. fashion designers.

She took the idea of simple dress-essence from Europe, where wealthy women favored understated styles, and adapted it to her own designs.

Glenn L. Emmons

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., March 16 (AP) — Glenn L. Emmons, 84, former commissioner of Indian affairs in the Eisenhower administration, died Friday. He sought the Republican nomination for governor of New Mexico in 1944 and was a former banker in Gallup. Mr. Emmons was commissioner of Indian affairs from 1953-1961.

Mablon Neill White

CLINTON, Mo., March 16 (AP) — Mablon Neill White, 73, publisher of the Clinton Daily Democrat,

1973 Kidnap Victim Found Dead in Belfast

BELFAST, March 16 (Reuters) — A body found on a rubbish dump outside Belfast has been identified as that of West German industrialist and honorary consul Thomas Niedermayer, kidnapped from his home in December, 1973, police said.

The remains were uncovered earlier this month. Police believe that the victim, who was managing director of a West German electronics company in Northern Ireland, was abducted by Irish Republican Army guerrillas.



Mohammed Hatta

the Clinton Eye and the Benton County Enterprise at Warsaw, died at his home yesterday. Mr. White was a third-generation Missouri editor. His grandfather, Thomas Benton White, founded the Warsaw Enterprise 100 years ago. Mr. White bought the Clinton newspaper in 1950, and wrote columns titled "Much About Nothing" and "Spin a Yarn."

Emile Pladner

AUCH, France, March 16 (AP) — Emile (Spider) Pladner, 73, the French boxer who held the world flyweight title for seven weeks in 1929 and whose career was ended by blindness, died yesterday. His family announced today. In March, 1929, Mr. Pladner knocked out Frankie Genaro of the United States in Paris to win the world crown, but lost it the following month in a return bout when he was disqualified for hitting below the belt. Within a few years a retina problem left Mr. Pladner blind, and he became a masseur and physiotherapist for boxers.

E. Germany Again Frees Jailed Dissidents to West

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, March 16 (NYT) — After an interruption of a few months, the East German Communists have quietly resumed their long-standing practice of releasing political prisoners to the West in return for West German payments.

The arrival of the first group of 30 prisoners a few days ago in West Germany coincided with news that the East German authorities have for the first time granted a critical author, Jurek Becker, survivor of Nazi camps and oar of Jewish life, a 10-year travel visa, permitting him to live in the West and freely cross back and forth.

Coming at a time of international tension over Afghanistan, the quiet relaxation was seen by Western diplomats as a sign that the East Germans do not want the crisis to spill over to this part of the world.

"This place still seems an oasis and people here want to keep it that way," one Western official said.

Relieve Tension

To help achieve the aim, the East German authorities are taking steps both to facilitate relations with their West German neighbors and to relieve the tension between them and their dissidents that dates to the forced exiling of singer Wolf Biermann in the fall of 1976.

Since then numerous artists, actors and writers involved in protest activity have left the country. The exodus is still going on. But while the Communists originally deprived such dissenters of their citizenship, telling them not to return, they began last year to hand out passes for two or three years.

Mr. Becker, who won fame with his story "Jacob the Liar" about life in the Jewish ghetto of Lodz, Poland, is the first of the critical authors to have been given free-travel status.

The two Germanys had for years considered the exchange of prisoners for money a legitimate system to get "oppositional" men and women

to the West. When the Communists disclosed last October that they wanted to end the exchanges, Bonn was displeased. The West Germans had funneled close to a half-billion dollars to the East over a period of 17 years to buy freedom for prisoners.

Exactly what brought about the Communist change of heart since last fall has not been disclosed in full, but Egon Franke, the West German Cabinet member in charge of East-West German relations, said he expected as many prisoners this year as in the years before, about 1,000 to 1,500.

The group that just reached the West consisted of prisoners freed from confinement at Karl-Marx-Stadt, near Dresden, most of them young men serving time for trying to flee the country.

Klaus Hoepke, East German deputy minister of culture, said recently that he was negotiating with several critical intellectuals about conditions under which they can leave the country.

Polish Dissident Jailed for Theft

WARSAW, March 16 (AP) — A court in northern Poland has sentenced Edmund Zadrozynski, described by dissident sources as a sympathizer with their cause, to three years in prison for burglary and theft. The Polish news agency reported.

Dissident friends of Zadrozynski, a staff member of an underground periodical, claimed that he was framed by police to stifle his political activities.

Zadrozynski, 49, and six other defendants, including his two sons, were charged with burglary and theft in Grudziadz, where the trial was held.

Political Activist Shot in His Office

Follower Held in Lowenstein Killing



Allard Lowenstein

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP) — A Democratic Rep. Allard Lowenstein, 51, civil rights activist leader of the 1968 "Dump Johnson" movement, was shot dead Friday afternoon by a police officer in New London, Conn.

They said Mr. Sweeney, 40, was in Mr. Lowenstein's Rockville Center law office at 4 p.m. with the lawyer and without warning pumped five shots into him, hitting his heart, stomach and left arm.

Lowenstein was taken to the local where a team of surgeons tried for five hours. He died after 11 p.m.

The police said Mr. Sweeney came to Mr. Lowenstein's law office on the ninth floor of the Associated Press Building after having made an appointment earlier in the day, they said.

Mr. Lowenstein grew up comfortably and attended the Horace Mann School in the Bronx, a private academy for the prosperous. His parents expected him to go to the Ivy League, but Mr. Lowenstein picked the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where he wanted to be, and was a wrestler. He also became a successful student politician and later was president of the National Student Association.

At North Carolina, Mr. Lowenstein befriended Dr. Frank Graham, the university's president, and for two years a U.S. senator. He worked for Sen. Graham in Washington as an aide, his first direct exposure to Congress and the Washington scene.

After Sen. Graham, Mr. Lowenstein signed on with Eleanor Roosevelt, who became another of his idols. In the 1952 campaign he was national chairman of Students for Stevenson. In 1954, he completed a

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Money Dealers Raise Dollar Bond Prices

March 16 (JHT) — Since the long-awaited peak in the price of short-term interest rates has been reached, money dealers have begun raising prices on the dollar bond market, under the aegis of Dillon Read and European Arab Bank.

The amount will be at least \$30 million and possibly as much as \$40 million. The coupon will be set at 7 1/2 percent over the London interbank rate for the first two years and 8 1/2 percent over Libor for the final three years. However, participating banks will actually earn more as commissions total about 1 1/2 percent.

These will be serial notes — the entire issue will be retired proportionally instead of by lottery — and will be sold in minimum denominations of \$10,000. The average life is expected to be 3 1/2 years.

Prices of floating-rate paper whose coupon is soon to be readjusted were trading close to par while prices on paper where the coupon has just been set for six months tended to decline in anticipation that short-term rates would continue to rise.

The Deutsche mark sector of the market also remains seized in anticipation of further rises in the upward spiral of short-term DM rates. In addition, with the federal government now willing to sell its

lowest notes with maturities as low as two years in an effort to encourage an inflow of capital, bankers believe it will be difficult for foreign names to attract investors.

The federal government is expected to be the biggest borrower in the domestic market this year, seeking a gross 50 billion DM and a net 25 billion DM.

Syndicated Bank Loans

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, March 16 (JHT) — The zip went out of the central bankers' efforts to control the Eurodollar (JHT, March 12) and one of the explanations for the sudden apathy was provided last week by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development: the market is slowing on its own.

After years of tumultuous growth — 38 percent in 1976, 44 percent the next year, 68 percent in 1978 and a low 20 percent last year — the volume of international syndicated bank lending at \$78 billion is expected to show no growth this year, the OECD secretariat says in its latest issue of Financial Market Trends.

Taking a wider view of the entire international capital market, including Eurodollars and foreign bonds issued in national markets, the secretariat is forecasting an overall decline of from 4 to 8 percent in total new international borrowing to some \$105 to \$110 billion, down from last year's \$115 billion. The entire decline — the first in the market's 20-year history — will be borne by a drop in the volume of new bond issues.

What makes this thesis especially provocative is the fact that the financial needs of the non-oil developed and developing countries — if only to finance the increased bill for oil — will soar this year while the surplus cash the oil exporting states have to deposit with banks will skyrocket as well.

Crunching figures that are widely accepted, the secretariat estimates that non-oil developing countries will face a financial gap of some \$50 billion this year while the industrialized countries will register a combined balance-of-payments deficit of some \$60 billion.

The OECD economists believe that the record high level of the base interest rate — the London interbank offered rate is at about 19 percent — quite apart from how much more the margin charged a particular borrower might add to this, will deter many countries from tapping the market.

Developing countries will prefer to run down the level of their reserves, which are already at very high levels by historic standards, the experts believe. In addition, they believe that developing countries have a very soft cushion to fall on in terms of drawing credits that have been arranged but not yet disbursed.

These are substantial, according to the latest data compiled by the Bank for International Settlements based on mid-1979 figures. At that date, for example, banks had loans to Latin America totaling \$109.7 billion and had an additional \$34 billion committed but not yet disbursed.

Brazil, to take a specific example, had loans totaling \$35.7 billion at that date and undrawn credit commitments of an additional \$20.8 billion.

The BIS figures show that African states owed banks \$24.7 billion and

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

Last week, the federal government attempted to sell four eight- and 12-year paper yielding 9.12 percent and found very few takers.

Bankers now expect it will have to offer a range of four-to-10-year paper yielding around 9 1/2 percent.

And using that as the base rate, bankers assume that foreign borrowers will have to offer coupons of

10 to 11 percent, depending on credit standing.

The European Investment Bank was scheduled to sell 100 million DM of promissory notes, but the competition with the federal government forced the EIB into a private placement of eight-year notes

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 4)

Carter Plan Barely Boosts Low Dow Prices

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, March 16 (NYT) — The stock market spent last week trying to anticipate the long-awaited program to fight inflation that President Carter finally announced late Friday afternoon. Overall, it seemed, the market had little hope that the package would change things much.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished the week at 811.69 with a loss of 8.87 points amid signs of continuing selling by pension funds and other large institutional investors.

It was a topsy-turvy week when stock market adages seemed to fly out the window.

For example, it was virtually axiomatic thinking on Wall Street last year that the combination of a strengthening dollar in currency markets and declining prices for gold bullion would result in rising stock prices.

Gold Plunges

But on Thursday, the dollar climbed to a six-month high, while gold, which had hit a peak of \$875 an ounce less than two months ago, plunged to its low for this year.

That same day, the Dow industrials hit a new bottom since late November. On Friday, moreover, bullion traded at just over \$500 an ounce in European markets before recouping part of its losses, but the Dow rose only a smidgen.

The spillover is the extent of the interest rates spiral in the United States, the latest sign being a rise to 18 1/2 percent by Citibank on Friday.

As recently as Feb. 18, the prime stood at 15 1/2 percent.

Hit most severely were such recent favorites as precious metal and energy issues, ranging from Asarco and Hecla Mining to the Mobil Corp. and Gulf Oil. Even International Business Machines, which enjoys greater ownership among institutional investors than any other stock, sold during the week at a two-year low.

Notably absent from the market in recent weeks were takeover announcements that had fueled spectacular gains in numerous stocks during 1979.

Meanwhile, the bond market managed to show some spotty strength, although activity was extremely limited. Analysts said that the market had declined so steeply that far in 1980 that momentum, at least, some stability appeared.

Investors got their chance to buy triple-A rated, tax-exempt state bonds at yields as high as 9.20 percent, the most generous rate of return yet placed on securities of such top caliber. This took place as Oregon borrowed \$300 million to help finance its veterans' welfare program. Yields were as much as 2 percentage points higher than the return on bonds sold by Oregon in early December.

The sharp recent drop in stock prices has hammered over-the-counter issues right along with their better-known brethren on listed exchanges. But one analyst who managed to retain his unabashed enthusiasm for the unlisted market over the long haul was Samuel Braude of Moseley, Hallgarten, Estabrook & Weeden Inc.

Mr. Braude customarily monitors a list of approximately 30 select issues that he designates as "fast-growing companies in the over-the-counter market." This has been his specialty for the last decade or so.

"I look for companies that fill a particular niche and that seem to be

established but have not yet reached their full potential," he explained in an interview. "I have patience. Three or four years from now, I want people to say, 'I wish I'd known about those stocks.'"

In February, the Dow Jones industrials moved briefly above 900 before the market began to slide. It was also a stellar month for stocks on Mr. Braude's list, with no less than 15 of them hitting record prices.

And the performance of these over-the-counter issues was nothing to sneeze at during 1979. While the Dow last year managed to advance slightly more than 4 percent, all but seven issues on Mr. Braude's selected list showed price gains of 24 percent or better.

"Only three stocks fell backward," Mr. Braude said with pardonable pride. "McQuay-Perfex was down 12 percent, Beverage Management fell 16 percent, and Porta Systems dropped 49 percent. 'Meanwhile, RPM Inc. wound up even for the year.'"

Which of his over-the-counter selections would he recommend now in particular to patient investors for possible purchase? Apogee Enterprises (glass products, aluminum windows), Pic-N-Save (close-out retail merchandise), Pioneer-Standard Electronics (distributor of electronic products), Raymond Corp. (narrow-gauge lift trucks), Robbins & Myers (electric motors, fans, pumps), and Supreme Equipment & Systems (lifting equipment).

Supreme Equipment was added to the list in February, replacing James River Corp., a company that had moved over to the New York Stock Exchange.

Commenting on Supreme Equipment, Mr. Braude noted: "This company originated the concept of 'lateral' office filing cabinets and continues to dominate this market. However, the potential for future rapid growth appears to lie in its recent development of electro-optical storage and retrieval systems."

Commodities

By Kathy Osoba

CHICAGO, March 16 (AP-DJ) — Nervousness prevailed in most commodity markets Friday in anticipation of President Carter's economic message, resulting in short, covering rallies in many futures markets as traders eyed their positions.

Grain and soybean futures advanced from season lows in many cases as traders bought contracts to meet previous commitments.

"Nobody wanted to go into the president's anti-inflation talk long," said a trader at the Chicago Board of Trade.

After the close, the president announced programs to balance the federal budget and cool inflation by restricting credit card use. Traders fear that some of those measures, which were not unexpected, will have a negative impact on futures prices and mood for speculators who provide the necessary liquidity to commodities markets.

Trend Lacking

But while prices moved higher momentarily, traders say that the market has refused to catch and hold an upward trend.

Soybeans gained 4 to 5 1/2 cents per bushel, corn was 1/4 cent in 3/4 cents higher and wheat was unchanged to 1 1/2 cents per bushel higher.

Meanwhile, gold futures continued to plummet on New York's Commodity Exchange Inc. The London metals market set the pace with prices dipping below \$500 an ounce due to nervous liquidation.

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

Over-Counter Market

Sales In	100s	High	Low	Last	Net
Centric 48	345	416	416	416	416
Centric 48	191	716	616	716	716
Centric 48	45	516	516	516	516
Centric 48	10	10	10	10	10
Centric 48	10	10	10	10	10
Centric 48	10	10	10	10	10
Centric 48	10	10	10	10	10
Centric 48	10	10	10	10	10
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Centric 48	10	10	10	10	10
Centric 48	10	10	10	10	10
Centric 48	10	10	10	10	10
Centric 48	10	10	10	10	10

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Centric 48	191	716	616	716	716
Centric 48	45	516	516	516	516
Centric 48	10	10	10	10	10
Centric 48	10	10	10	10	10
Centric 48	10	10	10	10	10
Centric 48	10	10	10	10	10
Centric 48	10	10	10	10	10
Centric 48	10	10	10	10	10
Centric 48	10	10	10	10	10

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Over-Counter Market

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Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, heading a list of distinguished speakers, will discuss "The New Geopolitics of Oil." The program will also include specialists from industry and government around the world, speaking on supply and demand, alternative energy sources, financing energy needs and other aspects of this increasingly complex problem.

For further information on this important international conference, please contact the International Herald Tribune Conference Office, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel.: 747-12-65, ext. 211. Telex: 612 832.

52/50/44

Chicago Options Table

Option & price	Vol	Last	Vol	Last	Vol	Last	Class	Option & price	Vol	Last	Vol	Last	Vol	Last	Class	Option & price	Vol	Last	Vol	Last	Vol	Last	Class
Brns	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Brns	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Brns	10	20	15	10	15	10	15
Dow	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Dow	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Dow	10	20	15	10	15	10	15
Exxon	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Exxon	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Exxon	10	20	15	10	15	10	15
Ford	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Ford	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Ford	10	20	15	10	15	10	15
Gen	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Gen	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Gen	10	20	15	10	15	10	15
IBM	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	IBM	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	IBM	10	20	15	10	15	10	15
Mer	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Mer	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Mer	10	20	15	10	15	10	15
Oil	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Oil	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Oil	10	20	15	10	15	10	15
Steel	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Steel	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Steel	10	20	15	10	15	10	15
Univ	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Univ	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Univ	10	20	15	10	15	10	15
Walt	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Walt	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Walt	10	20	15	10	15	10	15
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Yale	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Yale	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Yale	10	20	15	10	15	10	15

Option & price	Vol	Last	Vol	Last	Vol	Last	Class	Option & price	Vol	Last	Vol	Last	Vol	Last	Class	Option & price	Vol	Last	Vol	Last	Vol	Last	Class
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Ford	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Ford	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Ford	10	20	15	10	15	10	15
Gen	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Gen	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Gen	10	20	15	10	15	10	15
IBM	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	IBM	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	IBM	10	20	15	10	15	10	15
Mer	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Mer	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Mer	10	20	15	10	15	10	15
Oil	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Oil	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Oil	10	20	15	10	15	10	15
Steel	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Steel	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Steel	10	20	15	10	15	10	15
Univ	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Univ	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Univ	10	20	15	10	15	10	15
Walt	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Walt	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Walt	10	20	15	10	15	10	15
Wm	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Wm	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Wm	10	20	15	10	15	10	15
Yale	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Yale	10	20	15	10	15	10	15	Yale	10	20	15	10	15	10	15

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Syndicated Bank Loans

(Continued from Page 9)

of credit totaling \$9.2 billion, the total debt then almost an additional \$17.1 billion.

OECD Prospects

OECD experts believe the ability of money — notably the relatively modest demand for credit — is currently the most important factor in the world's economic situation.

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no doubt did likewise on their recent tour of the Midwest.

In talking of "orders of magnitude," the OECD secretariat sees the major industrialized countries borrowing some \$60 billion internationally this year, about unchanged from 1979. Non-oil developing countries are seen accounting for some \$35 billion, down from almost \$40 billion.

There are two other items of particular interest in the secretariat's report: banks are not lenders to only a handful of countries and co-financing should be expanded to private institutional investors.

"The net exposure of the banking system to developing countries risks has been much smaller than the gross credit figures would seem to indicate," it says.

The net asset position of international banks towards non-oil developing countries — amounted to some \$53 billion at end-June 1979, was almost exclusively on account of net lending to four countries — Brazil, Mexico, the Philippines and South Korea.

"In relation to the other developing countries, the international banking system appears to have played essentially a role of financial intermediary, with only small net transfers of funds to these countries taking place in the aggregate."

Secretariat officials believe that bank lending to these countries can be stepped up heavily.

Classy Efforts

The experts also suggest that attempts to get commercial banks to lend in tandem with the World Bank or other multilateral agencies

(which never really got off the ground) have been ill conceived. The banks are natural lenders and will commit their funds with or without the imprimatur of the international organizations.

A more useful approach, the experts say, tapping a vast new source of development funds, would be for the World Bank to open its financing operations to insurance companies, pension funds and other institutional investors in the developed world which now do not invest in developing countries' projects.

Such an approach, the report acknowledges, "would require some basic reorientation by both the institutional investors and the regulatory authorities concerned."

The report, however, had no word of advice about how borrowing nations might reorient their own policies so as to invite the private direct or portfolio investment flows that historically financed the growth of developing countries. The secretariat officials said that this question would be addressed at a later date by another OECD committee.

For the first two months of this year, total international borrowing was running at an annual rate of \$19 billion, the experts reported, adding that "quite a pick up" in business will be needed if the overall volume is to reach the predicted \$110 billion by year-end.

However, there is little new business to be reported.

Indonesia is seeking between \$300 and \$350 million for 10 to 12 years and is offering to pay a split margin of 4-4 percent.

Argentina's Agnif Energia

West German bankers are convinced that the tension in the capital market is only temporary, that when the market becomes convinced that inflation will peak at an annual rate of 6 percent compared to 18 to 20 percent in the United States money will come pouring back into the market. But for now, the calendar is expected to remain very light. The capital market subcommittee setting next month's volume is to meet March 24.

With the Swiss franc weakening against the dollar and Swiss interest rates also on the rise, bond issues in that market were also marked down.

Managers reported buying interest in the French franc sector, where an issue of 150 million francs for the European Coal and Steel Community was priced at 99 with a coupon of 14 1/2 percent to yield 14.6 percent.

—CARL GEWIRTZ

International institutions

Industrial, long term

Industrial, medium term

Canadian dollars, medium term

French franc, long term

Unit of acc. long term

Market Turnover

Week Ended March 14

Market Turnover

Week Ended March 14

Market Turnover

Week Ended March 14

Market Turnover

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Market Turnover

Week Ended March 14

Market Turnover

will follow YPF into the market. The YPF operation has been very successful and will be increased to at least \$150 million, possibly \$200 million. It paid a split rate of 3-4 percent for eight years. Agnif is looking "for at least \$150 million for as long as possible," one banker reported.

The loan for the Korean Exchange Bank has been increased to \$500 million from the \$300 million initially indicated, but bankers suggest that it will be exceedingly difficult for other South Korean borrowers to tap the market as KEB has sucked all of what was available at the rate it was offering. KEB's loan is for eight years carrying a margin of 4 percent for the first three years and 5 percent over Libor thereafter. Other Korean borrowers will have to pay considerably more to find new money, bankers insist.

Dealers Raise Bond Prices

(Continued from Page 9)

bearing a coupon of 9 percent and sold at a discount of 99. The paper was quoted at a discount of 97 1/2.

A public issue for Juso of Japan was canceled and managers are still unsure whether Sweden will come to market this week. It was expected to seek 200 million DM, but many believe it will have to offer a coupon of 10 percent, which the Swedes may find too rich for their taste.

West German bankers are convinced that the tension in the capital market is only temporary, that when the market becomes convinced that inflation will peak at an annual rate of 6 percent compared to 18 to 20 percent in the United States money will come pouring back into the market. But for now, the calendar is expected to remain very light. The capital market subcommittee setting next month's volume is to meet March 24.

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Week Ended March 14



Champions Krizstina Regoczy and Andras Sallai in Dortmund.

Patek Standing Tall

By Dave Anderson

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., March 16 (UPI)—At age 35, Freddie Patek suddenly is two inches taller. Through his previous 12 seasons as baseball's smallest major league pitcher, he was listed as 5 feet 4. But shortly after he joined the California Angels as a free agent from the Kansas City Royals this winter, he was contacted by Tom Seeborg, the Angels' public relations director.

"How tall are you?" Seeborg asked.

"I'm around 5-6."

"How come you were listed at 5-4?"

"I guess 5-4 sounded better."

"Well, from now on you're 5-6," Patek grinned and said: "I should have told Tom I was 6-4. Maybe he would have listed me at it."

But whatever his height, Patek might be the Angels' most important player this season. For nearly a decade the team has searched for a dependable shortstop. Even last season, when they won their first American League West title, they used five shortstops.

"But with Freddie," says Manager Jim Fregosi, "we've got a steady defensive shortstop who can run. And offensively he bothers other teams."

Patek emerged as a shortstop of stature when he was traded from Pittsburgh to the Royals before the 1971 season. "Three years in a row we lost to the Yankees in the playoffs, but the front office never signed any free agents to bolster the team," Patek said.

By contrast, he was the ninth free agent signed by the Angels in the four years of the re-entry draft. "The front office here goes after it," Patek said.

Although the Chicago White Sox rookie shortstop, Harry Chappas, will be the smallest big-leaguer (listed at 5-3) unless he is returned to the minors, Patek is the smallest established big-leaguer. Joe Morgan, now of the Houston Astros, is listed at 5-7; Al Bumbry of the Baltimore Orioles and Fred Norman of the Montreal Expos each at 5-8; Bump Wills of the Texas Rangers at 5-9.

"One problem with being small," Patek said, "is that I knew any time there was trouble I was the one who would be knocked down by the other pitcher. But whenever that happened, some of the pitchers in Kansas City, like Paul Splittorff and Dennis Leonard, would come over and ask me if I wanted them to flip somebody for me. I hope the pitchers here do."

Of all the pitchers who knocked him down, perhaps the most consistent was one of his closest friends, Jim Lonborg.

"Back when Jim was with the Red Sox, he must have hit me six times one season," he said. "But one day I hit a home run into that crazy net in Fenway Park, and when I met him after the game — we were going out to dinner together — he told me, 'I guess I won't hit you anymore.' And after that he never did."

Nicklaus broke out of the jam with a birdie on the par-4, 426-yard 17th, and appeared ready to spend

Annet Poetzsch Captures Ice Title

DORTMUND, West Germany, March 16 (UPI)—Annet Poetzsch of East Germany won the women's figure skating world championship here yesterday, skating with polished determination to ward off the challenge from West Germany's Dagmar Lurz and U.S. rival Linda Fratianne.

The final standings were unchanged from the position after Friday's short free-skating program, with Lurz in second and Fratianne third.

Consistent

Poetzsch, a student from Karl-Marxstadt, who placed second behind Fratianne in the world meet in Vienna last year, performed consistently in the three events that count to the title.

Fratianne, 19, fell twice during the practice warmup to yesterday's long free-skating event as she attempted triple jumps, but came back with a graceful four-minute performance. Still, she was too far behind to overtake Lurz.

A Budapest couple ended the 10-year Soviet domination of ice dancing Friday by winning the world championship. Krizstina Regoczy and Andras Sallai skated an exciting free program to upset defending titans and Olympic gold medalists Natalia Linichuk and Genadi Kar-

ponosov for Hungary's first title in the event.

The winners finished with 13 orinals and 205.58 points for the three-day competition of four compulsory dances and the final free skating. The Russian couple settled for the silver medal on 18 orinals and 204.50 points. Soviet former world champions Irina Moiseeva and Andrii Minenkov were third with 24 orinals and 202.42 points.

U.S. Skaters' Boycott

DORTMUND, West Germany, March 16 (AP)—The U.S. skating team, following advice from the Carter administration, will not join an international star tour of Europe and the Soviet Union next month, says a U.S. skating official.

A statement released by the organizers of the world figure-skating championships said U.S. skaters were advised not to join the tour "because of the political situation after the boycott of the Olympics by President Carter."

Charles Demore, president of the U.S. Figure Skating Association, said, "The statement is essentially correct." The exhibition show arranged by the International Skating Union is scheduled to appear in Leningrad April 7, Kiev April 8 and in Moscow April 10.

Nicklaus, 2 Others Tied in Doral Golf

MIAMI, March 16 (UPI)—Jack Nicklaus, after leading most of the day, bogeyed yesterday's final hole for a 1-under-par 71 to drop into a three-way tie for the third-round lead in the \$250,000 Doral Open golf tournament.

Nicklaus, who has a history of trouble on the par-4 18th hole of the Blue Monster course, missed a 10-foot par putt, settling for a six-under-par 210 and a tie with Keith Fergus and Bruce Lietzke. Fergus finished the day with a three-under-par 69 on the 7,065-yard course while Lietzke had an even-par 72.

One shot back at 211 were Leonard Thompson, who skied to a 74, and Wayne Levi, who had a 71. Gusty winds kept most of the scores high.

Thompson began the day in a tie for the lead with Tommy Valentine, who dropped three shots back to a 213 thanks to a 4-over 76. Ben Crenshaw, with a 71, were tied with Valentine at 213.

Nicklaus entered the round two shots off the lead, but reached the top of the scoreboard on the front nine with a 1-under 35. He then went birdie-bogey on the 10th and 11th holes and played steady, par golf for five holes. It was during that stretch that Fergus, Lietzke and Levi moved up and made it a temporary four-way tie for the lead at 6-under.

Nicklaus broke out of the jam with a birdie on the par-4, 426-yard 17th, and appeared ready to spend

the night as the lone leader before bogeying the 18th.

Nicklaus has not won a tournament since 1978 and dropped to 71st on the money list in 1979. But he says he has been working on his game this winter harder than ever, and several changes he made with both his woods and his short game are paying off this weekend.

Jack Nicklaus

More Sports On Page 15

Jack Nicklaus

Jack Nicklaus

Jack Nicklaus

Jack Nicklaus

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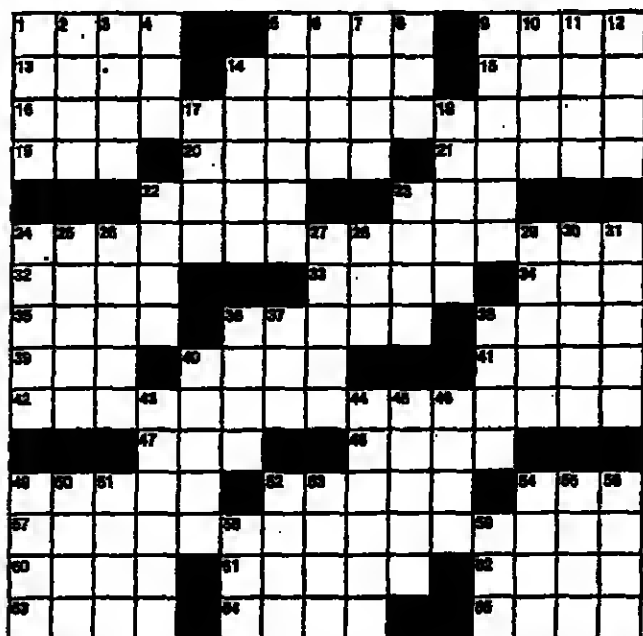
Jack Nicklaus

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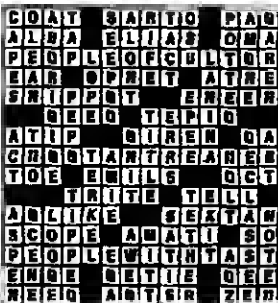
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CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Malesha



- ACROSS**
- County in Ireland
 - Ex-soldiers
 - Jumping car's cousin
 - Baseball game
 - "Ave —"
 - Mary, "the — of Tralee"
 - O'Sullivan-O'Toole duo
 - Lingus
 - Today's newspaper
 - Esquimo boat
 - British statesman
 - Saucer in the sky
 - McGuire-McHugh twosome
 - "Come Back to —"
 - Echelon formations
 - "Norma —"
 - 1979 film
 - "Sweeney —"
 - "B" way
 - Like Rosie O'Grady
 - Jupiter
 - Compass heading
 - "— of the County Down"
 - Deiderfeld's "God — Englishman"
- DOWN**
- Papa's spouse
 - Wings of Amor
 - Thurber's "Let Alone"
 - "Faith of Fathers"
 - Dressing table
 - Of a certain time
 - One adjective for a
 - of the County Down
 - McGuire-McHugh twosome
 - Vibratory motion

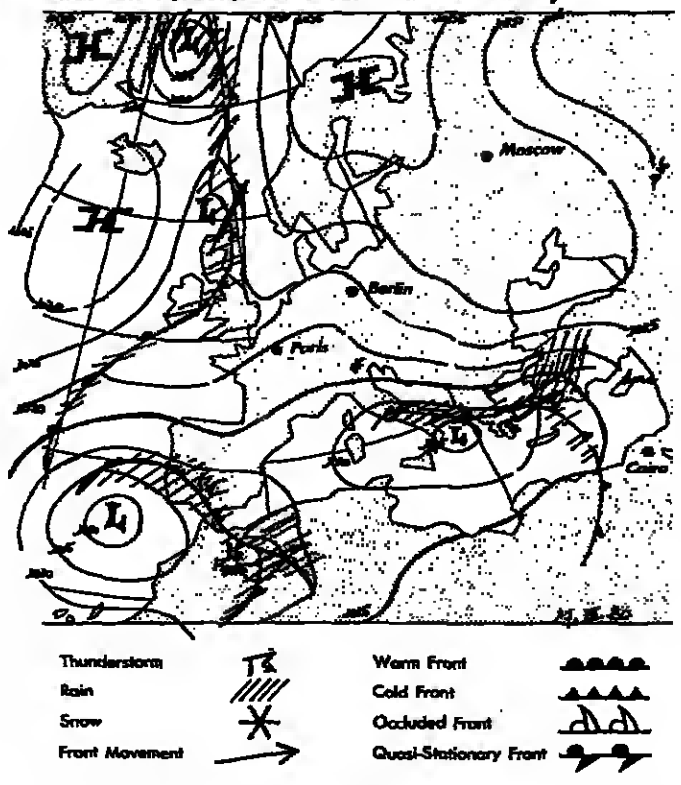
Solution to Previous Puzzle



WEATHER

City	Forecast	City	Forecast
ALABAMA	Overcast	MADRID	Fair
ALASKA	Cloudy	MILAN	Fair
ARIZONA	Cloudy	MONTREAL	Fair
ARIZONA	Cloudy	MOSCOW	Overcast
ARIZONA	Cloudy	MUNICH	Fair
ARIZONA	Cloudy	NEW YORK	Fair
ARIZONA	Cloudy	PARIS	Fair
ARIZONA	Cloudy	PRAGUE	Fair
ARIZONA	Cloudy	ROME	Fair
ARIZONA	Cloudy	SOBIA	Fair
ARIZONA	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	Fair
ARIZONA	Cloudy	TEHRAN	Fair
ARIZONA	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	Fair
ARIZONA	Cloudy	TOKYO	Fair
ARIZONA	Cloudy	TUNIS	Fair
ARIZONA	Cloudy	VIENNA	Fair
ARIZONA	Cloudy	WARSAW	Fair
ARIZONA	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	Fair
ARIZONA	Cloudy	ZURICH	Fair

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Monday



Hemingway's Key West Saloon Fights to Cure Liquor Problem

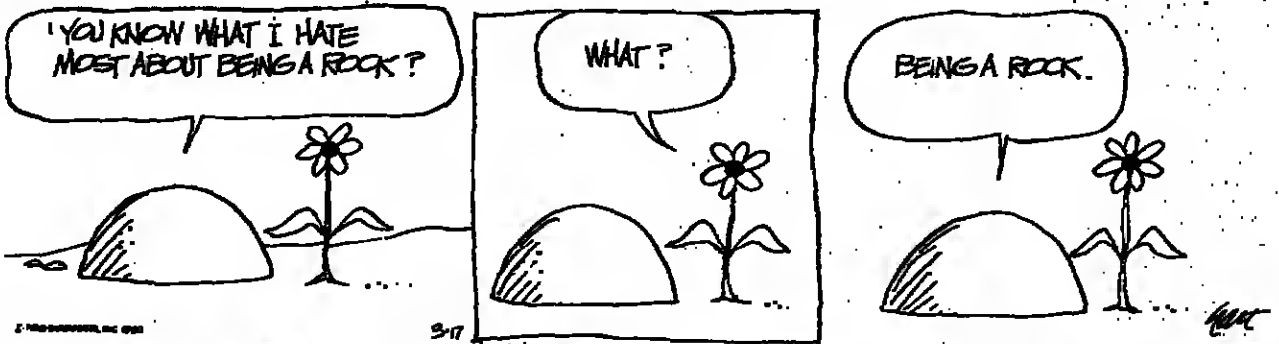
KEY WEST, Fla., March 16 (UPI) — The late Ernest Hemingway's watering hole here got a reprieve and is open once again, the bar's manager said yesterday.

Sloppy Joe's Bar and Package Store, where Hemingway drank while writing "To Have and Have Not" and other novels in the 1930s, reopened Friday night. Earlier in the day, the owners had flown to Tallahassee, the state capital, to ask officials to overrule local beverage agents, who closed the bar Wednesday because it was operating without a valid liquor license.

PEANUTS



B. C.



B L O N D I E



B E E T L E B A I L E Y A N D Y C A P P



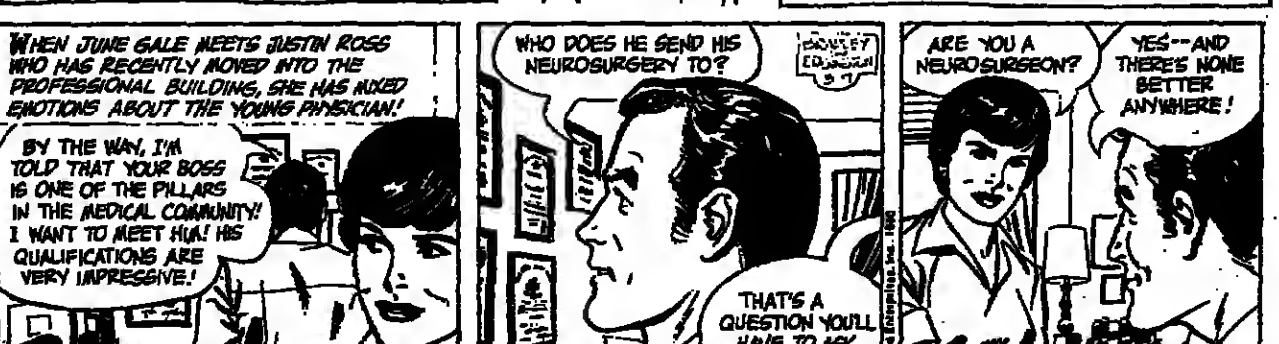
W I Z A R D O F I D



R E X M O R G A N



D O N E S B U R Y



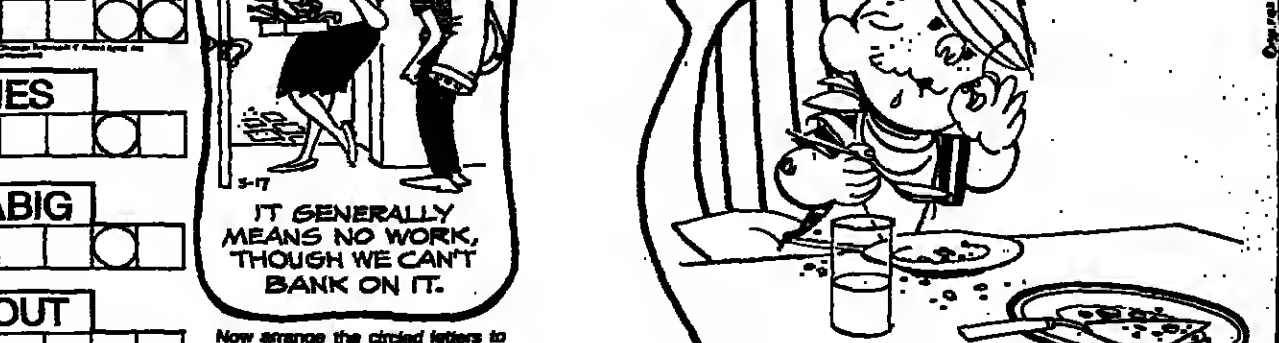
J U M B L E



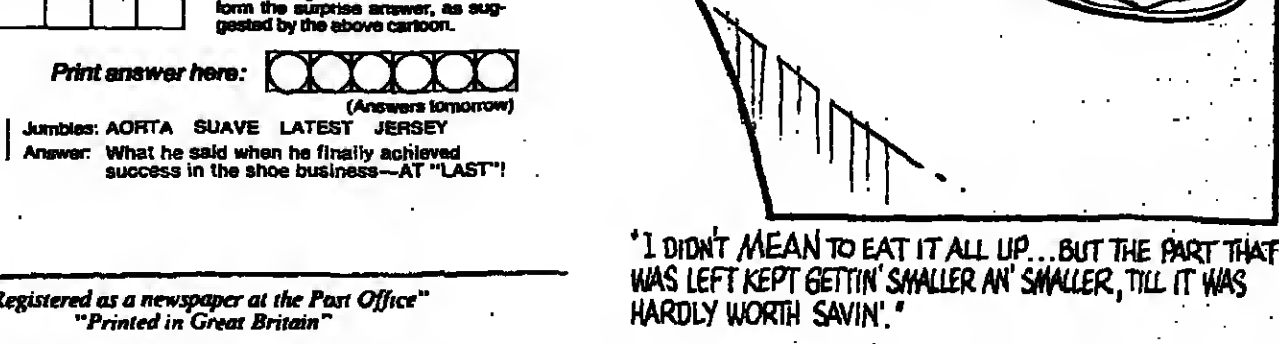
D E N N I S T H E M E N A C E



J U M B L E



J U M B L E



BOOKS

THE BREADFRUIT LOTTERIES

By Richard Elman. Methuen. 176 pp. \$9.95.

CIPHERED

By Scott Keach. A Joan Kahn Book/Harper & Row. 253 pp. \$9.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

RICHARD ELMAN is a very serious writer — his nine novels include "The 28th Day of Elul," "An Education in Blood" and, under the pseudonym of John Elman, "The Well-Known Ill-Fated Scheme in Tanganyika." Keach, however, is a student at the university, and the rules of the form. We are living in the university of the future, the university of the future, the university of the future.

Robert Harmon, a 50-year-old professor of the history of ideas at Columbia, is vacationing in Jamaica with his second-best graduate student, who is beautiful and female. An attempt is made, perhaps by Harmon's first graduate student, to assassinate Prime Minister Michael Manley. Harmon, who did dirty deeds for the OSS during the war, is arrested and, for reasons too tedious to go into here or elsewhere, is prevailed upon to murder the station chief of the Central Intelligence Agency. As Harmon explains: "The trouble was I couldn't kill just because I felt like doing it; I was just not such a spontaneous or self-actualizing person; I was an intellectual."

Before long, and after one strange and two despicable, Harmon finds himself up to his eyebrows in secret agents for the Soviet KGB and the Israeli Mossad as well as the Cuban and South African intelligence services. The sex is as silly as the politics. So is the black magic. Again, Harmon explains: "History repeats itself, the first time as tragedy, and the second time as the taste of deliciousness in McLean, Va." On the other hand, he also nods at William Butler Yeats: "After such knowledge, what behavior?"

Indeed, "The Breadfruit Lotteries" is forever nodding at one writer or another. We're reminded that Lord Byron, Daniel Defoe, Rudyard Kipling, Somerset Maugham, John Buchan, Graham Greene, Dante Alighieri, John Milton, Malcolm Muggeridge were all at various times part-time spies. Reference is made to Encounter magazine. Harmon blows one spy's cover by placing an ad in the Personnel section of The New York Review of Books. "Woe is me," says an incidental character. "Yes I'm. I feel like a prisoner in a Bernard Malamud novel."

It is as if Lenny Bruce had written a James Bond. After such reading, who can look at another spy novel with a straight face? Scott Keach also has a sense of humor. "Ciphered" is his first murder mystery, and it manages to include agreeable digressions on the Shakespearean pseudoscholarship of the populist politician Ignatius Donnelly, on the relationship between lightning bugs and cancer

CHESS

By Robert

THERE are those who begrudge the isolated pawn any positive value, claiming that whenever the side with the isolated pawn wins a game, the real cause is superior development or an advantage in mobility. According to them, the isolated pawn is just along for the ride.

But this is an exaggeration. Even though it must be conceded that an isolated pawn cannot accomplish anything without a team in development, it should be pointed out that in many such typical conditions, the lead in development would seem to be dissipated, were it not for the isolated pawn's role in denying the opponent's pieces access to important center squares and in anchoring outpost squares.

Whenever the isolated pawn wins, it does so dramatically. Whether it creates or only augments attacking chances, these are ephemeral and no time for incisive play. A paradigm for activating play with an isolated pawn is the game between international masters Knut Helmers of Norway and Marger Petursson of Iceland in the second round of the ninth Reykjavik International Tournament.

It was probably too dogmatic to isolate the Black QP so early by 9 Pxf3, Bxf3. Helmers could have arranged to complete his development first by 9 P-QN3, as Arthur Bischoffberger has done in similar situations.

Petursson's 10... P-QR3 prevented the normally useful blocking maneuver 11 N-QN5 and 12 N/5-Q4. After 11 B-N2, it would have been safe to retreat with 11... B-R2, but Petursson's invitation to a gambit with 11... Q-Q3? was declined by Helmers, who feared the dangers of 12 N-QR4, B-R2; 13 BxN, Qx3; 14 QxP, B-KB4 (threatening 15... KR-Q1; 16 Q-B4, P-QN4); 15 P-K41, B-K3; 16 Q-QN7, N-Q5.

Helmers' 14 N-N17 was an attempt to set up a solid piece block on the isolated OP by 15 N-Q4, but after 14... N-K5, he did not care for 15 N-Q4, Q-B3; 16 KB-B3, N-K4.

With 15... Q-R3, Petursson threatened 16... Nxf3; 17 Kxf3, Qxf3; 18 K-N3, B-N4; 19 K-R4, Q-R3mate. Since the defense with 16 N-B1 would have been exploded by 16... Nxf3; 17 Kxf3, Rxf3; 18 KxN, R-Bch3; 19 N-Q4, Q-Bch3; 20 K-N1, BxNch; 21 K-R1, P-R2; 22 BxR, BxR, Helmers gave up.

After 20 Pxf3, Bxf3, could not escape by 21 B-22 KxR, because of 22... BxP; 23 K-R3, BxP; 24 R-B3, BxP; 25 QxN, BxP; 26 QxR, BxP; 27 QxR, BxP; 28 QxR, BxP; 29 QxR, BxP; 30 QxR, BxP; 31 QxR, BxP; 32 QxR, BxP; 33 QxR, BxP; 34 QxR, BxP; 35 QxR, BxP; 36 QxR, BxP; 37 QxR, BxP; 38 QxR, BxP; 39 QxR, BxP; 40 QxR, BxP; 41 QxR, BxP; 42 QxR, BxP; 43 QxR, BxP; 44 QxR, BxP; 45 QxR, BxP; 46 QxR, BxP; 47 QxR, BxP; 48 QxR, BxP; 49 QxR, BxP; 50 QxR, BxP; 51 QxR, BxP; 52 QxR, BxP; 53 QxR, BxP; 54 QxR, BxP; 55 QxR, BxP; 56 QxR, BxP; 57 QxR, BxP; 58 QxR, BxP; 59 QxR, BxP; 60 QxR, BxP; 61 QxR, BxP; 62 QxR, BxP; 63 QxR, BxP; 64 QxR, BxP; 65 QxR, BxP; 66 QxR, BxP; 67 QxR, BxP; 68 QxR, BxP; 69 QxR, BxP; 70 QxR, BxP; 71 QxR, BxP; 72 QxR, BxP; 73 QxR, BxP; 74 QxR, BxP; 75 QxR, BxP; 76 QxR, BxP; 77 QxR, BxP; 78 QxR, BxP; 79 QxR, BxP; 80 QxR, BxP; 81 QxR, BxP; 82 QxR, BxP; 83 QxR, BxP; 84 QxR, BxP; 85 QxR, BxP; 86 QxR, BxP; 87 QxR, BxP; 88 QxR, BxP; 89 QxR, BxP; 90 QxR, BxP; 91 QxR, BxP; 92 QxR, BxP; 93 QxR, BxP; 94 QxR, BxP; 95 QxR, BxP; 96 QxR, BxP; 97 QxR, BxP; 98 QxR, BxP; 99 QxR, BxP; 100 QxR, BxP.

Swede 5 for 8 on Tour

Denmark Nips Steve Mahre
Final World Cup Slalom

By Samuel Abt

C.F. Austria, March 16

Inevitably, Ingemar Stenmark

Sweden won the final

sliding race of the season

today, coming from behind

to beat the American team

and win the slalom

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gates badly, and that's what cost me

the race.

"This first run was just too good,"

added Harald Schoenhaar, the head

coach for the American team.

"There was no way anybody could

duplicate it, but we're very happy

with Steve's result."

After a good start to the season,

Mahre was hurt in a fall early in

January and has returned to form

slowly. He led Stenmark by 11 hun-

dreds of a second after the first

run, about 170 yards long through

62 gates. "I had nothing to lose,"

Mahre said. "It's the end of the

season, and I want all out. If I didn't

make it through the first run, so

what?"

But 11 hundredths is not much of

a cushion for a leader, as Stenmark

proved in the second run, through

64 gates. He finished 20 hundredths

ahead of Mahre, registering a com-

bined time of 1 minute 33 seconds

and 58 hundredths. Behind Mahre,

9 hundredths back, came Peter Po-

pangelov of Bulgaria, Christian

Neureuther of West Germany and

Bojan Krizan of Yugoslavia.

Phil Mahre, who placed 13th, was

the only other U.S. entry in the field

of 79 starters. Fifty skiers finished

the two runs over a course that was

broadly condemned as badly pre-

pared and full of holes.

Steve Mahre's showing and Phil

Mahre's overall third place in the

World Cup final standings may

have helped relieve some of the

frustration the brothers have felt

this season as they tried to cope

with injuries, changes in the Ameri-

can team's administration and a

mediocre team performance.

The U.S. men, third in the team

standings behind Austria and Swit-

zerland, have not won a race on

snow this season, although Phil

Mahre won the combined, a paper

race, at Val d'Isere, France, to open

the World Cup competition.

Since then the only high points

have been Phil Mahre's silver medal

in the Olympic slalom in Canada

earlier this month. With the rest of

the men's team doing little and the

women's team not much better,

there has been unrest in the ranks.

As a sign of this discontent, nei-

ther of the 22-year-old Mahres has

yet committed himself to returning

to World Cup competition next

season. "Maybe I will and maybe I

won't," Steve Mahre said here. "It

depends on some factors," Phil

Mahre added, declining to discuss

them.

The Scottish backs had been

running from the start. The

plan, which was adhered to

throughout, was to run the pow-

erful Englishmen until their

lungs and legs gave out. But this

time it was a lunging Scottish

prop, Norrie Rowan, who start-

ed the scoring surge, and locks

Gray and Tones who re-

launched and finished it.

At 23-12 after Captain Irvine's

conversion, the Scots were

only two scores behind.

The Murrayfield crowd sensed

that England had shot its wad.

Irvine later said he was starting

to believe in a repeat of the late

Scottish collapse that beat

France here Feb. 16.

No

But it was not to be. English

fullback Dusty Hare kicked off

to Gray. Renwick ran again as

the crowd roared, but French re-

feree Jean-Pierre Bonnet penal-

ized him for hanging onto the

ball under a pile of Englishmen.

Hare kicked the penalty to

bring his total for the day to ten

points — two conversions and

two penalties — and put Eng-

land 14 points in front, 26-12.

Three minutes into the last

quarter, Irvine misfired a high

kick and Carleton snatched up

the ball and ran in a gift try. So

England, with 30 points, had its

highest score in 96 games with

Scotland since 1871, when the

two countries played the first of-

ficial international match of rug-

by football.

Festival Effort

Beaumont's team had been

unstoppable in the first half.

Flyhalf John Horton kicked reli-

ably in a strictly conservative

pattern of minimum lateral

movement and maximum thrust.

So much stronger were the tight-

knit English forwards that a rout

looked possible.

The fourth of England's five

tries, seven minutes into the sec-

ond half, after Irvine had kicked

his second penalty, was an un-

characteristic festival effort in

which flanker Roger Uitley and

lock Beaumont charged and

bucked like men inspired on a

last fling. Scrumhalf Smith got

the try, making it 23-6 and time

for the Scottish revival.

In the last quarter, flyhalf

John Rutherford weaved

through the middle for Scot-

land's second try with a ball that

was a late consolation try for

Wales, but it was a game domi-

nated by the power and bulk of

Beats Scotland, 30-18, in 5 Nations Finale

England Completes Rugby Grand Slam

By Bob Donahue

EDINBURGH, March 16

(IHT) — England has the grand

slam for the first time since

1957. Bill Beaumont's team beat

Scotland yesterday, 30-18, after

defeating Ireland, France and

Wales in the previous rounds of

the Five Nations rugby cham-

pionship.

While portly gentlemen in

navy blue blazers lived it up in

their Edinburgh hotels, ragged

bands of young-humored English

adolescents caroused along

Princes Street into the wee hours

today, celebrating the grand

slam in the annual cham-

pionship in their lifetime.

Five tries — three by right

wing John Carleton and one

each by left wing Mike Slemen

and scrumhalf Steve Smith —

were more than England had

managed against anyone in the

championship since its six

against Scotland in 1953, when

Beaumont was a year old.

Mystery Solved

In the '60s and '70s, Wales

made three clean sweeps and

France made two while England

slumped. The second-class play

of the country with the best

players in the world was rugby's

most discussed mystery. In 1980,

with growing confidence and

consistent luck, Beaumont led a

pack of veterans forward to suc-

cess at last.

Yet Scotland dominated the

second half, scoring 15 points to

England's 11 and threatening to

score more.

Late in the third quarter, with

the scoreboard showing 23-6

and the English forwards start-

ing to slow down, 6-foot-8-inch

David Gray kept a Scottish

surge going with a pass that

launched play leftward and

ahead until center Jim Renwick

put 6-foot-5 Alan Tones over

for Scotland's first try.

From the Start

The Scottish backs had been

running from the start. The

plan, which was adhered to

throughout, was to run the pow-

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